

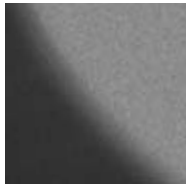
2001-2002

CPTN



California POST Television Network

Video Catalog



2001-2002

Video Catalog

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*California Commission on
Peace Officer Standards and Training
www.post.ca.gov*

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Sample Listing & Instructions

Managing Civil Disobedience Telecourse ←----- **TITLE**

DESCRIPTION ----->

This program provides contemporary training and information to California peace officers in the area of managing and controlling crowd situations. The program teaches that law enforcement must recognize the right of free speech and actively protect people in the exercise of that right. Officers must have the integrity to not allow their own personal, political, or religious views affect their actions, and when it becomes necessary to control the actions of a crowd that has unlawfully assembled, the officer is committed to do so with optimal efficiency and minimal impact upon the community. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (98-07) ←-----

PRODUCER -----> Commission on POST
YEAR PRODUCED -----> 1998
LENGTH -----> 120 Minutes
BROADCAST DATE -----> 07-23-98

POST TELECOURSE
CPT MODULE NUMBER

PRINTED REFERENCE GUIDE

NOTICE

The information contained in the videotapes listed in this catalog may not apply to your agency or training institution. Before using a video for training, preview the contents to check consistency with local laws, department policies, and procedures. Neither the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) nor the originating producers assume any responsibility for use of these video programs.

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Video Ordering Instructions

Videos listed in this catalog have been broadcast via the California POST Television Network (CPTN) on the date shown and are available to authorized California POST agencies and CPTN subscribers who regularly record POST broadcasts by satellite and maintain libraries of these videotapes.

California POST agencies unable to record a video segment from a POST broadcast should first seek a duplicate copy from a neighboring California law enforcement agency before ordering VHS copies at **(800) 441-POST**. Video quantities and availability may be limited.

Visit the CPTN website for updated listings and additional program information at **www.post.ca.gov**.



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Community Relations

ABC Decoy Programs

This program, which is divided into two separate modules, is designed for in-service peace officers desiring to conduct the Decoy and Decoy Shoulder Tap programs, both of which use the services of underage decoys. The Decoy operation focuses on businesses licensed to sell alcoholic beverages. The Shoulder Tap is focused on customers who furnish alcohol to minors.

California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
2000
16:14 Minutes
8-09-01 and 2-07-02

After the Robbery: Crisis to Resolution

Addresses the variety of trauma reactions a bank employee may feel after a robbery. Educates bank employees about their potential role in the criminal justice system and discusses the resources and services available to support them. Designed for use by police and prosecutors working on robberies involving financial institutions and for use by victim service agencies assisting in the aftermath of a robbery.

U.S. Attorney's Office- Office for Victims of Crime
1997
20:25 Minutes
5-08-97

CARE Video Alert

Profiles the CARE (Child Abduction Regional Emergency) Alert procedure, an innovative program launched in Orange County, CA in which law enforcement and the media collaborate on public notification and request assistance in locating an abducted child or the kidnapper.

Commission on POST
2000
10:30 Minutes
3-09-00

COP: Making It Work!

Community Oriented Policing (COP) has become an effective operational strategy for many California law enforcement agencies. While agencies have a strong desire to implement COP strategies, the actual process of learning and implementing COP is challenging. This video highlights the successful partnership with POST, the U.S. Department of Justice, CSU Long Beach, and several model COP agencies in delivering COP training to other agencies, including non-law enforcement government officials and community-based organizations.

Commission on POST
1999
15:34 Minutes
1-14-99

COPPS and Disruptive Off-Sale Premises

This program, which is designed for entry-level and in-service peace officers, outlines effective strategies to bring problematic off-sale locations (liquor stores, grocery and convenience stores) into compliance. The program follows the tenants of Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving.

California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
2000
15:10 Minutes
8-09-01 and 2-07-02

COPPS and Disruptive On-Sale Premises

This program, which is designed for entry-level and in-service peace officers, outlines effective strategies to bring problematic on-sale locations (clubs, bars, restaurants) into compliance. The program follows the tenants of Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving.

California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
2000
16:04 Minutes
8-09-01 and 2-07-02

COPPS: Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving - Revised

Revised for 1998, this program describes community oriented policing and problem solving in conceptual and practical terms. A series of interviews with law enforcement, city officials, and community leaders offers insight into why COPPS has become a model philosophy for law enforcement nationwide. For all law enforcement personnel and the general public.

California Attorney General's Office
1998
16:54 Minutes
4-09-98

COPPS: Building Safer Communities

An inspirational Community-Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) video that explores solutions to neighborhood problems. Highlights how people have made their communities safer by improving communication, solving neighborhood problems, and forming strong partnerships.

California Attorney General's Office
2000
17 Minutes
8-03-00

Community Relations

Community Oriented Policing: Effects of "No Parking" Ordinance

Two brief segments describe a "no street parking" program used by Anaheim Police Department's Community Policing Unit to reduce crime and improve the quality of life for residents of a problematic neighborhood. The program describes the problem of street-based crimes in the area and offers an effective, inexpensive, and simple solution that may serve as a model for other law enforcement agencies.

Anaheim Police Department
1999
8:55 Minutes
5-06-99

Community-Oriented Policing: Examples In Practical Problem Solving

This collection of roll-call length segments shows how to tackle some of the common community-based problems that peace officers face in the field, including: High-Risk Youth Intervention, Park Revitalization, Homeless, Prostitution, Narcotics Eradication, Traffic, Day Laborers, and Accidental 911 Call Prevention. The program presents several examples of officers who succeed in making change in their communities. Includes short vignettes integrating themes such as vision, enrolling the community, resources, community meetings, perception, long-term problem solving, realistic goals, and leadership.

Commission on POST/San Diego RCPI
2000
70 Minutes
2-03-00

Community Oriented Policing Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Community Oriented Policing Telecourse and hosted by actor Dennis Franz, this first of two parts provides an introduction to the COP concept and traces the history of the peace officer's role in the community. The program highlights three key components of COP, with a detailed look at the "partnerships" component and how it worked at Portland PD. For all law enforcement personnel and the general public.

Commission on POST
1998
12:50 Minutes
6-11-98

Community Oriented Policing Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Community Oriented Policing Telecourse, this second of two parts highlights the components of "problem solving" and "marshalling resources." Explains the SARA model and how it was put to use at Seattle PD, and emphasizes the importance of community meetings as modeled by Santa Ana PD. Concludes with an example of Oakland PD's marshalling of community resources to clean up abandoned properties. For all law enforcement personnel and the general public.

Commission on POST
1998
21:25 Minutes
6-11-98

Community Oriented Policing Telecourse

Documents the reality of community oriented policing efforts in six police departments throughout the country: Charleston, South Carolina; Seattle, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Oakland, California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Santa Ana, California. Officers from each department discuss their projects and describe the difficulties encountered as they face peer pressure, departmental politics, the financial burden of community policing, the nature of the leadership role, resources used within the community, and the dramatic results achieved. For all law enforcement and general public. (Ref.) (96-03)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
3-14-96

Cops and Schools

Effective school policing can do wonders for a law enforcement agency's community relations, while ineffective procedures can spell disaster. This telecourse gives patrol officers and supervisors practical information about policing school campuses. The program examines how schools fit into the law enforcement beat, with emphasis on Community Policing and schools. (00-06)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
6-22-00

Community Relations

Cultural Competency Telecourse

This program promotes understanding and respect for racial and cultural differences and the development of effective, non-combative methods of carrying out law enforcement duties in a racially and culturally diverse environment. Teaches the basics of cultural competency by presenting a variety of scenes illustrating some of the common calls for service that officers encounter in the field. In each scenario, the viewer enters the "door" of the crime to view best practices for handling the call based on the culture featured. Topics covered include Asian, disabled, and gay/lesbian community cultures and issues; Latino community cultural concerns; Muslim community and immersion training; Domestic violence as a matter of culture; and Racial profiling overview. (02-06)

Commission on POST

2002

120 Minutes

6-20-02

Defrauding the Elderly: Preventing Bunco Schemes

This video program demonstrates different bunco schemes used by criminals to defraud the elderly out of their money. The program is intended for viewing by elders, either as a stand-alone video or with a discussion led after each segment by an investigator from a law enforcement agency.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1999

28:14 Minutes

12-02-99

Dispatcher 2002: Becoming Culturally Competent Telecourse

Like peace officers, public safety dispatchers have a duty to serve the entire community in a manner that is fair and without bias. The more a dispatcher knows about the spectrum of ethnic and cultural groups that comprise the local community, the better and more effective a dispatcher becomes. This telecourse assists dispatchers in reviewing and enhancing the knowledge and skills they may already have in cultural competency. Topics include: 1) definition of Cultural Competency; 2) laws pertaining to cultural diversity; 3) why it is vital for dispatchers to learn and care about Cultural Competency; and 4) basic skills associated with being Culturally Competent. (02-07)

Commission on POST

2002

120 Minutes

7-18-02

Domestic Violence: Community Oriented Policing Telecourse

This telecourse demonstrates several Community Oriented Policing (COP) approaches that have been designed to combat the specific issue of domestic violence. The program reviews a variety of successful programs that provide strategies to solve problems, reduce calls for service, increase resources for patrol officers and investigators, improve relations with the community, and establish long-term partnerships. (Ref.) (98-06)

Commission on POST

1998

120 Minutes

6-25-98

DUI: Dead in 5 Seconds

Russell Turner, whose 19-year-old son was killed by a driver under the influence of drugs and alcohol, shares his tragedy as a poignant reminder that driving under the influence is a choice. It is a choice that has possible lifelong consequences. Steven Leslie knows firsthand; he is spending seven years to life in prison for the death. This video presents a realistic portrayal of drinking and its effects through a montage of images and interviews. Viewers will be moved by Steven Leslie's candid comments and reading of a remorseful letter to the victim's family.

Turner and Associates

2000

18 Minutes

11-02-00

East Palo Alto: A Law Enforcement Model

Outlines how the police and community joined together to solve a major crime problem in East Palo Alto, California. Describes the formation of the "Red Team" (Regional Enforcement Detail), and how the combined efforts of mutual aid agencies and the highway patrol helped decrease the problem considerably.

California Highway Patrol

1996

27:26 Minutes

5-23-96

Every 15 Minutes

This documentary video chronicles a highly successful, two-day program focusing on drinking and driving awareness among high school juniors and seniors in Chico, CA. The program encourages students to think about drinking, personal safety, and the responsibility of making mature decisions. Each aspect of the program is highlighted, and the components necessary for duplication of the school program are illustrated. For community relations officers and the general public.

Chico Police Department

1997

30 Minutes

1-08-98

Community Relations

Hearts of the City

This documentary-style program reveals the human side of the San Francisco Police Department to better educate the public about the day-to-day work environment and challenges officers face. This episode appeals to peace officers as well because of its focus on officer-involved shootings and survival stories shared by officers firsthand. Officers also share their feelings while at work and off the job.

Part 2 of a multipart series.

San Francisco Police Officers' Association

1999

28 Minutes

4-06-00

Image of Law Enforcement Telecourse

Organizational image, personal image, and media image all have a dramatic impact on law enforcement in California. This program provides valuable insight into how the public perceives law enforcement, who shapes those perceptions, the impact of image on all members of law enforcement, and how media functions in its role as a "watchdog" of law enforcement. This program provides not only diverse perspectives on various aspects of image but also offers specific tools that officers and departments can use to improve the overall image of California law enforcement. (99-04)

Commission on POST

1999

120 Minutes

4-22-99

Juvenile Narcotics Awareness

This program identifies the various types of drugs that are popular among juveniles, the types of paraphernalia used, and the hiding places kids use to conceal their drugs. The video includes interviews with two juvenile users of narcotics.

Los Angeles Police Department

1999

18:45 Minutes

10-07-99

LASD: A Leader in Training

With over 12,000 uniformed and civilian personnel, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is the largest and most diverse sheriff's department in the United States. This video describes the organization and the services provided by LASD to other agencies, and to over 9 million people in its jurisdiction. For the general public and law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1996

12:06 Minutes

3-21-96

Media Relations

Informs officers about the importance of allowing media access and presents practical suggestions for managing media at the scene.

Los Angeles Police Department

2000

6 Minutes

7-05-01

Meth... The Great Deceiver

Developed for a teen audience, this program presents a powerful argument for avoiding methamphetamine. Teens and drug experts provide critical information on what meth does physically, mentally, and socially to the lives of people who use the drug.

CA Department of Justice/Attorney General's Office

1999

16:40 Minutes

10-07-99

Operation Safe Return (Revised)

Revised for 1999, this video describes symptoms of Alzheimer's disease and describes the "Safe Return" network, a private effort formed in cooperation with the U.S. Justice Department. The Safe Return network works with law enforcement and caregivers to coordinate the "Wanderers Alert" program that locates missing Alzheimers patients.

Alzheimer's Association/California Attorney General's Office

1999

10:21 Minutes

12-02-99

Police Beat: Working With the Media

Provides guidelines for working with the media at the scene of an incident and later at press conferences. For law enforcement and general public.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

1995

14:15 Minutes

8-17-95

Policing 2000: The Next Generation

Presents several innovative approaches to solving problems in the community. Sheriff Sherman Block reviews basic elements of community oriented policing: increased contact with the community to increase mutual respect, creating of information and solution partnerships, and use of officers as facilitation agents.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1996

27:09 Minutes

2-15-96

Community Relations

Public Safety Dispatchers Telecourse

Communications personnel can play a critical role in determining law enforcement response to calls for service and in shaping law enforcement's public image. This telecourse recognizes the need for continuing professional training for communications personnel on a wide variety of topics. This program presents five short, self-contained segments suitable for briefings or staff meetings. Communications topics examined include: 1) crisis callers, 2) critical incidents, 3) Community-Oriented Policing, 4) domestic violence, 5) hate crimes. (00-03)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
3-23-00

Recognizing Mental Illness: A Proactive Approach Telecourse

This program focuses on the relationship between law enforcement and the mental health community, and provides instruction on how to handle situations involving persons with psychological disabilities. Different types and causes of mental illness are highlighted, including schizophrenia, disorganized speech, anxiety illness, mood disorders, major depression, personality disorders, brain damage, dementia, delirium, and Alzheimer's. The telecourse shows effective tactics used by peace officers when approaching and talking to persons with psychological disabilities. The program concludes with profiles of successful partnerships between California law enforcement and mental health professionals. (Ref.) (00-02)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
2-24-00

Residential Burglary

Describes the "typical" burglar and methods of preventing break-ins. Discusses security alarm systems, dead bolt locks, door pins and dowels for sliding glass doors, trimming of shrubbery, well lit exteriors, dogs, neighborhood watch programs, video-taping of interiors, and etching of personal property. For the general public.

Dallas County Sheriff's Department
1995
7:30 Minutes
3-21-96

Safe From the Start

Children who witness violence are seriously affected by the chaos around them. This video explains that exposure to violence has been linked to increased depression, anxiety, drug and alcohol abuse, and criminal activity. As first responders, law enforcement officers play a crucial role in identifying children who are exposed to violence. They are the first link to services for children exposed to violence.

California Attorney General's Office
2001
5:56 Minutes
2-07-02

Santa Clarita Valley Teen Court

Describes a unique process of handling juvenile offenders through a court consisting of a teenage jury and presided over by a real judge. The teen court is an attempt to reduce the case load of the juvenile justice system and to impress upon young people the values upheld by the majority of their peers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1996
13:09 Minutes
4-25-96

Together We Win!

The story of the Greenville School mural, a community project designed to take back the neighborhood from graffiti vandals. Officer John Teutimez and Principal Melanie Champion describe the cooperative effort put forth to create the mural. An excellent tape for crime prevention and school resource officers.

Santa Ana Police Department
1996
11:09 Minutes
9-12-96

Victims of Violence: A Guide to Help Bring Justice

This hour-long video is designed for local law enforcement agencies to distribute to the families of homicide victims and persons who have been sexually assaulted. Many victims and victim families have expressed the feeling that if they had known more about the criminal justice system, they could have worked more effectively with law enforcement. This video is an attempt to provide them with both practical information and personal anecdotal reflections by people who have "walked in their footsteps."

Commission on POST
1997
60 Minutes
8-21-97

Community Relations

A Vision of Hope: Preventing Violence

Examines our culture of violence and looks at way we can reverse its rising tide to create safe and healthy communities. Delivers a powerful message of hope and courage that needs to be seen by policy makers at all levels, community members, parents and youth. Violence Prevention final report available. For law enforcement and general public.

California Attorney General's Office

1995

15 Minutes

2-15-96

Your Liquor License and You

Directed toward store owners, discusses regulations governing the sale of alcohol, tobacco products, adult magazines and videos. Covers the screening of ID cards, sale of liquor to intoxicated persons, cigarette and adult magazine sales to underage persons, intimidation by gang members, and cooperation with the police.

Santa Ana Police Department

1996

9:35 Minutes

10-24-96

Youth Violence in Schools Telecourse

This telecourse examines the physical and psychological conditions that may lead to apparent random acts of school violence. The program also suggests actions law enforcement may take to prevent these situations. Learning goals include: 1) recognize the early warning signs of violent youth in schools, 2) learn how to form threat assessment teams to combat youth violence, 3) learn the trends and predictors of extreme violent behavior, and 4) become familiar with programs that prevent youth violence. (Ref.) (99-09)

Commission on POST

1999

120 Minutes

9-23-99

Crime Prevention

Boat, Boat Trailer, and Personal Watercraft Theft Investigation

This video instructs the investigator on how to identify stolen boats, boat trailers, and personal watercraft and provides suggestions for properly documenting such thefts in written reports. Included is an explanation of how to locate and read the registration numbers, such as the "HIN" (hull identification number) and "CF" State I.D. number. For patrol officers and investigators.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
9:15 Minutes
10-08-98

Defrauding the Elderly: Preventing Bunco Schemes

This video program demonstrates different bunco schemes used by criminals to defraud the elderly out of their money. The program is intended for viewing by elders, either as a stand-alone video or with a discussion led after each segment by an investigator from a law enforcement agency.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1999
28:14 Minutes
12-02-99

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Turner and Associates
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18 Minutes
11-02-00

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Dallas County Sheriff's Department
1995
7:30 Minutes
3-21-96

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California Attorney General's Office
2001
5:56 Minutes
2-07-02

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California Attorney General
1995
15 Minutes
2-15-96

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

AR-15 Familiarization

Designed for personnel who are new to the AR-15, this program demonstrates safe handling and deployment of the weapon. Describes key features of basic operation, and ballistic capabilities of the AR-15. For patrol officers, supervisors.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1997
6:42 Minutes
8-07-97

Arrest and Control, Part 1: Arm Mechanics and Joint Locks

Demonstrates the use and application of several techniques for suspects who are physically combative. Among the techniques presented are: Firm "C" Grip, Rear Arm Lock-Finger Flex, Straight Arm Lock, Twist Lock Come-Along, Figure Four Outward Wrist Lock, and Running Arm Lock. For law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1996
7:50 Minutes
5-08-97

Arrest and Control, Part 2: Distraction Strikes and Evading

Demonstrates additional techniques for suspects who are physically combative. Among the techniques presented are: Palm-Heel Strike Distraction, Forearm-Elbow Strike, Knee Strike Distractions, Front Kick, Round Kicks-Shin Kicks, Evading and Blocking, and Combination Drill. For law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1996
3:35 Minutes
5-08-97

Assault Weapons Violations

This video details current assault weapons laws and identifies the various California Penal Code sections governing assault weapons. It also provides brief scenarios that demonstrate suggested enforcement procedure under assault weapons laws. For patrol officers and investigators.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
7:22 Minutes
12-03-98

Aviation Security Telecourse

Acquaints the peace officer with the safest methods to employ when in direct contact with airports, air travel, and aviation personnel. Includes information from Federal regulations, airline corporate policy, local law enforcement policies, and several common sense guidelines. Segments include 1) prisoner transportation, 2) flying while armed, 3) checking firearms and ammunition in luggage, 4) responding to passenger disturbance or in-flight emergency, and 5) first responder to an aviation crash site. Special Note: Although eligible for CPT credit as a regular telecourse of California POST, this program is not intended to substitute the FAA's Flying While Armed online training package released in 2001. (01-09)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
9-20-01

California Firearms Law Changes

In January 2000, changes in California firearms laws took place that impact law enforcement and the public. This special, live studio broadcast features a panel of firearm and legal experts who discuss these changes. Featured topics include: 1) assault weapons, 2) large-capacity magazines, 3) unsafe handguns, 4) 5150 W&I and firearms, 5) trigger locks, and 6) carrying a concealable firearm.

Commission on POST
1999
60 Minutes
12-15-99

Carotid (Neck Restraint) Control Hold

The first of a two-part series, this video highlights this effective—and, at times, controversial—control hold. Includes physical demonstrations and comments from experts on use of the control hold. For law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1997
12:40 Minutes
3-06-97

Chris Whiteley Shooting

Constable Chris Whiteley describes his confrontation with a suspect at night in which there was an exchange of gunfire. The incident highlights the need for departments to consider semiautomatic pistols instead of revolvers to reduce the need to reload during an extended firefight. For patrol officers.

Niagara Regional Police Force (Canada)
1995
14:45 Minutes
12-21-95

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

Controlling Violent Subjects Telecourse, Part 1

Gives officers an understanding of how to identify and control violent people. Part I focuses on the initial approach to law enforcement contacts and the use of force where the peace officer has to use physical control to overcome resistance or attack. (96-05)

Commission on POST

1996

120 Minutes

5-16-96

Controlling Violent Subjects Telecourse, Part 2

After viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will have a better understanding of the options and tools available to aid in the control of a violent subject. California peace officers will detail their experiences controlling violent people. This telecourse will include re-creations of real incidents, actual footage of officers facing violent subjects, and demonstrations of control tools and tactics. (96-11)

Commission on POST

1996

120 Minutes

11-04-96

Controlling Violent Subjects Telecourse, Part 3

After viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will have a better understanding of the lawful use of deadly force by peace officers and the issues surrounding deadly force. The viewer will also hear from California peace officers who have faced and survived deadly force encounters and who have volunteered to share their thoughts and experiences. (97-07)

Commission on POST

1997

120 Minutes

7-24-97

Cover From Fire

Covers penetration capabilities of the 40 caliber Glock pistol, 12 gauge shotgun, 357 handgun, 22 caliber rifle, 308 hunting rifle and the 223 assault rifle. Discusses protection offered by body armor, parts of vehicles, fire hydrants, dumpsters, power poles, light standards, various kinds of walls and appliances. For patrol officers.

Calgary Police Service (Canada)

1995

14:45 Minutes

4-25-96

Drawing From the Holster: The Five Step Presentation

Deputy David Sauer discusses accidental discharges occurring with the Beretta 92F and Safariland 295L holster, since replaced by the model 280S. Video points out features of the new holster that make drawing faster and safer. Discusses the five-step procedure of grip, clear, rotate, smack, and look.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1996

9:30 Minutes

7-27-96

Dynamics of a Shooting Involving an Officer

A 5-part roll call training program describing Officer Eric Besel's encounter with three suspects at a local park. Parts are titled: Incident Outline, Recovery Time, Incident Critique, Experience is the Best Teacher, and Basic Advice for New Officers. For all law enforcement personnel.

Seattle Police Department

1995

34 Minutes

7-13-95

Folsom Roll

Highlights the "Folsom Roll," an escape maneuver sometimes used by inmates or arrestees during a pat-down search that often results in serious injury to the officer. The video traces the history of the technique by inmates at Folsom State Prison and demonstrates several search positions where the Folsom Roll may be used by a subject. The program concludes with tips on how an officer can avoid or escape the maneuver.

Alameda County District Attorney's Office

1999

14:18 Minutes

7-08-99

Frisk Search Update

Is it ever permissible to remove concealed narcotics from a suspect's clothing incident to a weapons frisk? Officer Mike Williamson discusses the parameters of frisk searches and presents scenarios in which you decide if a search is legal. This is one of seven videotapes in a LAPD Legal Review Series designed to update officers in points of law.

Los Angeles Police Department

1996

4:30 Minutes

11-21-96

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

Handgun Retention: Holsters

Discusses three types of holsters used by the Metro Toronto PD for the Glock pistol: the Rogers Boss, Safariland 275 and Safariland 295. Covers security of the holster, situational awareness, attack indicators, and retention techniques. For all law enforcement personnel.

Metropolitan Toronto Police Department
1995
9:05 Minutes
5-25-95

Hobble Restraint Device

Provides an overview of the Hobble Restraint Device— an effective tool that can be used to restrain an aggressive or combative suspect. Suggests guidelines for Hobble use and demonstrates the proper application of the device to a suspect's ankles, knees, and elbows, including application for transporting in a car. The program offers several precautions that should be taken when using the Hobble to restrain a suspect. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
9:52 Minutes
10-08-98

How to Safely Clear Weapons in the Field

This program teaches that failure to properly clear weapons and render them safe may result in an accidental discharge. The video highlights safe gun handling rules for several types of weapons commonly encountered in the field, including: 1) revolvers, 2) semiautomatic handguns, 3) rifles, and 4) shotguns.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1999
11:10 Minutes
5-06-99

Illegal Firearms Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Illegal Possession and Use of Firearms telecourse, this first of two parts reviews statistics related to firearms sales and crimes involving firearms for the early 90s. Common penal code sections governing use of illegal firearms are highlighted. The segment also presents information about electronic resources that are available to assist with investigating firearms criminal activity. For sworn law enforcement personnel and investigators.

Commission on POST
1998
14:27 Minutes
9-10-98

Illegal Firearms Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Illegal Possession and Use of Firearms telecourse, this second part explains the importance of safe handling of firearms as evidence and demonstrates how to handle several types of firearms commonly encountered in the field. The video distinguishes different types of illegal firearms, including assault weapons, and identifies various types of ammunition. For sworn law enforcement personnel and investigators.

Commission on POST
1998
17:25 Minutes
9-10-98

In-Custody Deaths

Provides officers with a profile of at-risk suspects for sudden death, the contributing factors, physiology of a struggle, and suggested protocol for medical treatment.

Los Angeles Police Department
2000
10 Minutes
7-05-01

In-Custody Death Issues

Presents a comprehensive look at the issues facing law enforcement officers today when a suspect dies during a physical struggle. This video focuses on two key issues: 1) the condition called "drug-induced excited delirium," and 2) the condition known as "positional asphyxiation." Provides the peace officer with a realistic perspective of their responsibility when they must physically handle suspects that are out of control and are H&S 5150 and/or under the influence of drugs or alcohol. For law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1997
21:54 Minutes
4-03-97

Keeping the Piece

Presents a comprehensive look at several effective handgun retention techniques. Scenarios include options for holstered gun retention, handling multiple assailants, non-holstered gun retention, and officer-as-hostage situations. Tactics are detailed step-by-step in slow motion, followed by real-time demonstrations. For law enforcement personnel.

Calgary Police Service
1997
13:11 Minutes
6-05-97

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

Laws of Arrest: Force

A 3-part series includes "Improving Your Odds On The Street" dealing with making good force decisions in the field; "The Federal Standard" discusses three main cases that make up federal laws relating to police use of force; and "Improving Your Odds In Court". Includes an instructor guide with lesson plan and tests. For all law enforcement personnel.

Law Enforcement Resource Center

1995

Part 1: 13:45 Minutes

Part 2: 16:15 Minutes

Part 3: 23:20 Minutes

6-22-95

Making Entry

Describes the tactics used by Anaheim Police Department officers during building searches and teaches officers not to be complacent when searching. Building search techniques demonstrated include: 1) weapon positions, 2) making entries, 3) clearing stairwells, 4) low-light tactics, and 5) flashlight techniques.

Anaheim Police Department

2000

16:27 Minutes

10-05-00

Managing Civil Disobedience Telecourse

This program provides contemporary training and information to California peace officers in the area of managing and controlling crowd situations. The program teaches that law enforcement must recognize the right of free speech and actively protect people in the exercise of that right. Officers must have the integrity to not allow their own personal, political, or religious views affect their actions, and when it becomes necessary to control the actions of a crowd that has unlawfully assembled, the officer is committed to do so with optimal efficiency and minimal impact upon the community. (Ref.) (98-07)

Commission on POST

1998

120 Minutes

7-23-98

Managing Civil Disobedience Overview, Part 1

This first of two parts provides a history of civil disobedience in California and an overview of various types of protest issues. New techniques, tools, and other resources used by protesters are also shown. The segment highlights the types of protest crowds that may form and the types of events where they are likely to occur. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1998

16:57 Minutes

12-03-98

Managing Civil Disobedience Overview, Part 2

This second segment shows the key components of a civil disobedience management strategy, including a crowd control checklist. The video emphasizes the importance of advance collaboration and cooperation among the entities affected by a protest event. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1998

14:55 Minutes

12-03-98

The Master Grip and Tap Rack Ready

Safe control of your weapon is one of your primary concerns. Illustrates the Master Grip, keeping the finger out of the trigger guard and holding the weapon at a downward angle. Also covers Tap-Rack-Ready malfunctions. For all law enforcement personnel.

Huntington Beach Police Department

1996

5:46 Minutes

9-12-96

New Ammunition, Weapons, and Training Systems

This program introduces and explains new duty ammunition, newly modified duty weapons, and approved off-duty weapons. The video also reviews a more realistic paint ball weapon training system. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1997

4:25 Minutes

2-05-98

OC Chemical Agent Spray

Reviews the use of oleoresin capsicum (OC), a nontoxic, nonlethal, and effective compliance tool that can be used to overcome and control an uncooperative or aggressive suspect. Explains the operation, application, and physical effects of OC. The program also highlights LAPD's departmental policy on use of OC. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1998

7:12 Minutes

3-05-98

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

Off-Duty Firearms Safety

Outlines techniques for safe handling and storage of off-duty weapons. Calls attention to the danger of weapons to small children, unsafe transportation of weapons in a vehicle, and general carelessness and complacency in the handling of weapons. For all law enforcement personnel.

Orange County Sheriff's Department
1996
4 Minutes
7-11-96

Pre-Shift Shotgun Inspection

Covers procedures to prevent malfunction including inspection of the shotgun, shotgun shells and electrolock. Shows defects in ammunition such as loose crimp; leakage; a swollen, cracked or bent body; chipping or distortion of the rim; an improperly seated primer; excessive oil from the weapon; and corrosion. For patrol officers.

California Highway Patrol
1995
5:20 Minutes
8-17-95

Rescue Under Hostile Fire

This video provides a five-step guideline used by the San Jose Police Department to assist officers in preparing for a rescue. Steps include: 1) evaluate the situation, 2) develop a plan, 3) move to the last position of cover, 4) use distraction, and 5) effect the extraction. Three types of rescues are depicted, including use of a rescue vehicle, hasty vehicle rescue, and rescue on foot. Designed for patrol and tactical officers.

San Jose Police Department
1997
12:06 Minutes
12-04-97

The Riot Baton

Compares the side handle baton to the 36" riot baton used during jail disturbances. Subjects covered include hand placement, stance, movement, blocks, strikes, target areas, no strike areas, baton recovery, heel to palm strikes, punches and kicks. Emphasizes practice to perfect baton handling techniques. For custodial officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
5 Minutes
3-21-96

Sergeant's Inspection of the Beretta 92F

This video is designed to re-familiarize line supervisors with safe procedures for thorough inspection of the Beretta 92F handgun during roll call briefing. Procedures demonstrated include unloading the weapon prior to inspection, proper handling during inspection, the various parts to check for cleanliness and lubrication, ammunition inspection, and weapon reassembly. For patrol officers, supervisors.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1997
10:39 Minutes
7-03-97

Shooting Through Windshields

Firing a weapon through a windshield to incapacitate an armed suspect raises tactical and safety concerns. This video demonstrates three alternatives to safely handling this situation and shows the trajectory of a bullet when shooting through a windshield.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
2001
6:25 Minutes
9-06-01

Showdown at Calico

This video follows the dramatic 14-hour standoff between police and a shooting suspect holed up at the Calico Motel in Anaheim. Utilizing actual footage and interviews, the program presents valuable information about officer safety, tactical response planning, and SWAT operations. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Anaheim Police Department
1998
17:36 Minutes
3-05-98

Situation Use of Force Options Chart

Presents real-life situations using the Taser, flexible baton and OC spray to illustrate force options. Uses a "Use of Force Options Chart" to discuss different levels of force and appropriate reactions to various kinds of aggression. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
8:32 Minutes
5-25-95

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

Tactical Containments

Teaches the basic steps to setting up a tactical containment. Emphasizes the importance of good communication, coordination, cover and concealment, inner containment, and gathering information. Includes special considerations for nighttime and inclement weather conditions.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

2000

16:33 Minutes

7-06-00

The Stinger 12 Stunbag

Describes the Stinger 12 Stunbag and demonstrates its effectiveness on uncooperative suspects. List situations where use of the Stunbag is appropriate, and outlines procedures and safety measures to be used in its deployment. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1995

9:45 Minutes

10-19-95

Suicide By Cop Telecourse, Part 1

Police-Assisted Suicide and Suicide by Cop are two different names for the same thing. In a Suicide by Cop incident, law enforcement officers become unwilling executioners for suicidal individuals or criminals who cannot face the lawful consequences of their apprehension. Part 1 of this telecourse series includes 1) background information on the phenomenon and the behavior of "Suicide by Cop" subjects, 2) information-gathering strategies and assessment tools for call-intake personnel, and 3) profiles of two incidents narrated by the actual officers involved. (Ref.)

(99-07)

Commission on POST

1999

120 Minutes

7-22-99 and 1-27-00

Suicide By Cop Telecourse, Part 2

This second part of the two-part telecourse series details the tactics and strategies for first responders and examines post-incident considerations. Topics include 1) the impact on involved personnel, 2) investigation and documentation of a Suicide by Cop incident, 3) civil and criminal litigation, and 4) community relations and the media. (Ref.)

(99-08)

Commission on POST

1999

120 Minutes

8-26-99 and 1-27-00

Surviving Deadly Assaults Telecourse

Contains reenactments of actual incidents where officers faced deadly situations and survived. Viewers will learn how officers have survived shootings; become familiar with many of the disturbing trends related to peace officer deaths nationwide; be challenged to evaluate their own mental and physical readiness to face shooting situations; and hear candid comments from the officers involved in the actual incidents. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (93-06)

Commission on POST

1993

120 Minutes

6-24-93

Surviving Deadly Force Encounters

This program details the physical and psychological factors that may affect a peace officer's ability to survive a deadly force encounter. Among the physical factors suggested are: 1) accuracy, 2) penetration of rounds, 3) weapon familiarity, 4) environmental factors, 5) physical restrictions, and 6) injury. Psychological considerations include 1) false expectations, 2) tunnel vision, 3) mental preparedness, and 4) fear management. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department

1998

23 Minutes

11-05-98

T.A.R.P.

(Total Appendage Restraint Procedure)

This video demonstrates the most current acceptable tarping procedure in use within the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and addresses additional requirements when the device is used.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

2000

7:17 Minutes

1-13-00

Use of Non-Lethal Force: Baton

Reviews how an arrest is made, what restraint is allowed, reasonable force to effect arrest and prevent escape, and what level of force may be used. Includes tactical considerations of the baton, its nomenclature, grip, target and vulnerable areas. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department

1995

9 Minutes

8-17-95

Force, Weaponry, and Defensive Tactics

Violence Against California Peace Officers Telecourse

Examines disturbing trends related to the increase in felonious assaults against California peace officers. Provides statistical information from the 1990-93 Officers Killed and Assaulted Study on felonious officer deaths, and challenges the viewers to evaluate their preparedness in properly identifying and responding to any potentially dangerous situation. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (94-11)

Commission on POST

1994

120 Minutes

11-10-94

Warrant Service and Building Search Techniques

This program demonstrates the team approach to building searches and is intended for use by narcotics officers, gang details, detectives, and patrol personnel. The video emphasizes the importance of advance planning, proper team training, and practice in order to ensure officer safety. Several building and room clearing/search methods are demonstrated.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1999

16:52 Minutes

7-08-99

Gangs

Basic Training Video Series: Unusual Occurrences (LD #26), Part 1

Excerpted from the Domestic Terrorism telecourse, this first of two parts features scenes from domestic terrorism incidents and profiles the terrorist mentality in the U.S. The video provides an overview of militia and patriot movements and surveys the tactics and weapons used by antigovernmental groups.

Commission on POST
1999
21:35 Minutes
8-05-99

Basic Training Video Series: Unusual Occurrences (LD #26), Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Domestic Terrorism telecourse, this second part highlights the characteristics of individuals involved in terrorist activities and identifies five levels of terrorist involvement.

Commission on POST
1999
17:17 Minutes
8-05-99

Domestic Terrorism Telecourse

This telecourse provides state and local law enforcement officers with an orientation to domestic terrorism/extremist groups and provides safety techniques for dealing with the challenges these groups pose. Viewers will 1) gain a working knowledge of past and present extremist groups, 2) learn extremist motivations and beliefs, 3) learn the tactics used by various extremist groups, 4) recognize common warning signs associated with extremist groups, and 5) understand how to effectively deal with extremists. (Ref.) (99-03)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
3-25-99

Dress for Death

Shows clothing, signs, activity and behavior commonly displayed by gang members. Discusses the dangers to innocent persons when they imitate gang dress and behavior. Features traits of the Bloods, Crips, Hispanic, Asian, White gang members, and taggers. For general public.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1994
13 Minutes
2-16-95

Gangs 2001 Telecourse

Examines the gang problem in California by presenting current trends in gang activity and gang-related crimes. Viewers gain a basic understanding of the different types of gangs, and video scenarios highlight key topic areas such as 1) indicators and influence of gang membership, 2) gang communication, 3) gang-related crimes, 4) indicators of gang-associated criminal activity, 5) enforcement strategies, and 6) safety considerations. (01-04)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
4-26-01

Gang Party Takedown

Provides information about gang parties and the dangers in dealing with them. Covers analysis of flyers, the planning process, covert officers and response teams, the briefing, arrival and securing of the scene, information gathering, debriefing and processing of information.

Dallas Police Department
1996
12 Minutes
6-27-96

Health and Physical Fitness

Communicable Diseases Telecourse

An officer safety program designed to provide knowledge of communicable diseases and how to prevent injury or disease infection. Viewers will learn the medical aspects of communicable diseases, prevent or minimize occupational exposure to communicable diseases, and proper post-exposure management when an exposure does occur. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (93-11)

Commission on POST
1993
120 Minutes
11-04-93

Emotional Survival Telecourse

This telecourse presents an enlightening seminar by Dr. Kevin Gilmartin, a consultant on behavioral science issues to law enforcement agencies and a frequent instructor at the FBI Academy and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Dr. Gilmartin explains the physical and social causes of law enforcement stress, describes common symptoms, and prescribes specific steps to counteract the problem. (99-11)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
11-18-99

Reducing the Risk

This video examines many of the issues involving exposure to communicable diseases and demonstrates the precautions and equipment that will ultimately minimize the risk for peace officers. For all law enforcement personnel.

Video Training Alliance
1998
12 Minutes
9-10-98

Stress Management and the Law Enforcement Family Telecourse

Examines the effects of police work stress on officers, their families, friends, and relatives. Viewers will understand the police environment and how it relates to stress on officers; recognize the effects of police work/stress on the officers family; understand the signs and symptoms of family stress; and examine possible solutions for the problems of stress. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (94-10)

Commission on POST
1994
120 Minutes
10-13-94

"What If..."

Critical Incident Stress

Discusses the symptoms of critical incident stress (CIS), which occurs when peace officers eventually become overwhelmed by an experience, losing their ability to cope. As a solution to CIS, the video explains how a debriefing can help officers "normalize" their reactions. Two officers relate the incidents that changed their lives, while leading experts in CIS discuss the healing powers of the debriefing process. For all law enforcement personnel.

Video Training Alliance
1997
11 Minutes
10-09-97

1999-2000 Instructional Highlights Telecourse

This special program presents highlights from five previous POST telecourse programs, designed in shorter 20-minute segments to accommodate roll-call training. Segments include Hate Crimes: A Proactive Approach, Part 1 (September 2000); Hate Crimes: A Proactive Approach, Part 2 (September 2000); Youth Violence (September 1999); Recognizing Mental Illness (February 2000); Child Abuse Issues, Part 1 (July 2000); Child Abuse Issues, Part 2 (July 2000); and Preliminary Criminal Investigations (May 2000). (00-10)

Commission on POST
2000
180 Minutes
10-26-00

After the Robbery: Crisis to Resolution

Addresses the variety of trauma reactions a bank employee may feel after a robbery. Educates bank employees about their potential role in the criminal justice system and discusses the resources and services available to support them. Designed for use by police and prosecutors working on robberies involving financial institutions and for use by victim service agencies assisting in the aftermath of a robbery.

U.S. Attorney's Office/Office for Victims of Crime
1997
20:25 Minutes
5-08-97

Altered and Counterfeit Credit Cards: The Hi-Tech Holdup (Revised)

Originally produced in 1995 and revised for 1998, this program offers new information about the security features of VISA, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express credit cards. The video shows common examples of altered and counterfeit cards and provides an overview of the equipment used to make the counterfeit cards. For community relations officers, investigators, and retailers.

VISA USA
1998
18:30 Minutes
5-07-98

Arson and Explosives Telecourse

After viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will have a better understanding of the extent and impact of the arson and explosives-related crime problem within the State of California. Tactical considerations and awareness of the officer safety issues associated with fire and explosive related incidents will be reviewed, as well as the ability to react appropriately when encountering an actual or potential incendiary, destructive or explosive device, or related component. For patrol officers and investigators. (Ref.) (97-09)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
9-25-97

Bank, Armored Car, and Supermarket Bank Branch ATM Robbery

With jurisdiction over a city cited as the "bank robbery capital of the world," the LAPD has developed a detailed protocol for response and investigation of bank and bank-affiliated robberies. This video presents specific LAPD procedures for these robberies, which may serve as a model to other agencies. Topics include scene control, evidence collection, and witness interviews.

Los Angeles Police Department
1999
11:07 Minutes
3-04-99

Basic Training Video Series: Vehicle Theft Investigation, Part 1

Excerpted from the Vehicle Theft telecourse, this first of two parts provides auto theft statistics and describes the types of autos that are popular for thieves. The program shows the various places that cars are stolen and shows the tools most often used. DMV documents governing vehicle ownership and tips for identifying forgeries are also described.

Commission on POST
1999
25:30 Minutes
9-02-99

Basic Training Video Series: Vehicle Theft Investigation, Part 2

Excerpted from the Vehicle Theft telecourse, this second segment focuses on vehicle recovery and the many indicators that a vehicle is stolen. The segment teaches how awareness of vehicle theft patterns and trends in a particular neighborhood may help curb theft.

Commission on POST
1999
21:40 Minutes
9-02-99

Cellular Telephone Fraud: The Cloned Phone Threat to Public Safety in California

An effective video to show how cellular phone fraud is committed, how it affects law enforcement, how law enforcement can identify and arrest those involved, how to conduct field investigations, applicable Penal Code violations, and cellular carrier assistance available to law enforcement.

Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association
1996
21 Minutes
10-24-96

Cold Case Homicide Telecourse

Between 30-50% of all homicide cases go unsolved. Now, more law enforcement agencies are going back and reopening these cases. Using exciting new technologies, investigators are able to identify suspects and finally bring them to justice. This telecourse examines the process of solving cold case homicides and emphasizes how the actions of field officers can have dramatic impact on whether a cold case can be solved or not. Five topic areas explored include: 1) Value of solving cold case homicides; 2) Crime scene basics; 3) DNA; 4) Fundamentals of cold case investigations; and 5) How cold cases are prioritized. (02-02)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
2-21-02

Concealed Compartments in Furniture

This video teaches that officers should be aware of this customized furniture because weapons can be retrieved easily from hidden compartments, posing a threat to officers. For patrol officers, investigators.

New York Police Department
1996
4:54 Minutes
8-07-97

Crime Scene Computer

Outlines a step-by-step procedure to safeguard computer evidence found at the scene of a crime. Describes the central processing unit (CPU), input-output devices, and memory sources. Producer supplies a fact sheet with the video to use as a check list.

NCJRS/Baltimore County Police Department
1996
7:45 Minutes
4-25-96

Cyber Crime Fighting: The Law Enforcement Officer's Guide to Online Crime

Hosted by John Walsh of America's Most Wanted, this three-part training program takes the viewer to online crime scenes and interviews online crime investigators at federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. A companion guide and additional VHS copies of this program are available by contacting the NCTP at www.nctp.org.

Part 1 - An introduction to the online world and the types of crimes that are committed there. Includes key cyber-questions officers should ask online crime victims. (23 Minutes)

Part 2 - Shows how to track down criminals hiding in cyberspace. (18:30 Minutes)

Part 3 - Covers the procedures for seizing and preserving computer evidence from the crime scene to the evidence room. (18 Minutes)

National Cybercrime Training Partnership
2000
60 Minutes
9-07-00

Cyber Crime: First Responders and the High Tech World Telecourse

In this telecourse, first responders learn how prevalent cyber crime is today and what types of cyber crimes a first responder may encounter. The program demonstrates how first responders can recognize potential high-tech evidence, how to approach and secure a crime scene involving high-tech items, and how to protect fragile evidence in the digital world. (01-02)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
2-22-01

Domestic Terrorism Telecourse

This telecourse provides state and local law enforcement officers with an orientation to domestic terrorism/extremist groups and provides safety techniques for dealing with the challenges these groups pose. Viewers will 1) gain a working knowledge of past and present extremist groups, 2) learn extremist motivations and beliefs, 3) learn the tactics used by various extremist groups, 4) recognize common warning signs associated with extremist groups, and 5) understand how to effectively deal with extremists. (Ref.) (99-03)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
3-25-99

Investigation

Elder Abuse Telecourse

At the end of their lives, the elderly become increasingly vulnerable. They are easily injured due to the fragility that accompanies aging, and their mental sharpness may be dulled with time. They are preyed upon for money, food, social security checks, credit ratings, and shelter. This telecourse identifies the many forms and degrees of elder abuse and certain indicators that law enforcement should be aware of in order to determine if abuse may be occurring. (Ref.) (97-02)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
2-20-97

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Elder Abuse Telecourse, this first of two parts presents an introduction to elder abuse and reviews psychological, physical, and emotional indicators related to the victim. Several indicators related to the abuser are also highlighted. The segment presents a detailed overview of common crimes associated with financial abuse of elders and dependent adults. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
17:06 Minutes
2-05-98

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Elder Abuse Telecourse, this second program details the investigation of possible elder and dependent abuse. Tips for effective investigation are provided, including suggestions on how and when to investigate and how to document an investigation. Aspects unique to interviewing victims are also presented. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
15:20 Minutes
2-05-98

Emergency Responders

This program serves as a reminder about crime scene preservation and highlights several crime scene "dos" and "don'ts" for first officers and EMS personnel. The video also presents guidelines for professional officer conduct while at the emergency room.

Las Vegas Metro Police Department
1999
11:02 Minutes
4-08-99

First Officer

The first officer at the scene of a major crime invariably sets the tone for the entire investigation. Seemingly insignificant details could mean the difference between an open and a closed case. This video guides the viewer through the methodologies and priorities of the first officer. For patrol officers, investigators.

Video Training Alliance
1996
10 Minutes
3-06-97

Forensic Technology for Law Enforcement Telecourse

Provides information on the latest technology and methods of processing crime scenes. Viewers will become acquainted with Forensic Technology as an investigative tool; explore various types of physical evidence, its collection, and value in preparing better cases; learn the capabilities of applied science in solving today's crimes. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (93-05)

Commission on POST
1993
120 Minutes
5-13-93

Gone in 60 Seconds: Hot Bikes

Designed to assist field officers with motorcycle theft investigation, this program features "Leo," an experienced motorcycle thief who details the tactics he used to steal hundreds of motorcycles. Shows the various tools used by Leo to remove locking devices and to override ignitions.

Orange County Sheriff's Department
2000
15:20 Minutes
5-03-01

Harley Davidson Motorcycle Identification

This specialized training video provides detailed instruction on proper identification of Harley Davidson motorcycles and engines. The program traces the history of Harley Davidson engine types and tells the viewer how to locate and decipher the identification number as it appears on engines and frames. For patrol officers and investigators.

Ft. Lauderdale Police Department
1997
11 Minutes
10-09-97

Hate Crimes: A Proactive Approach Telecourse

When a peace officer arrives on the scene of a hate crime, what he or she does in the first few minutes is critical— just like many other types of crime scenes. However, the victim of a hate crime is unlike any other victim an officer will encounter. This program features top experts on the subject of hate crimes in California and presents reenactments that show the officer firsthand what to look for when arriving at the scene of a hate crime. Featured topics include: 1) difference between a “hate crime” and a “hate incident,” 2) profile of hate crime suspects, 3) how officers can assist prosecutors in hate crime cases, 4) how to take a proactive stance on hate crime in the local community, 5) update on current state and federal laws governing hate crimes, and 6) resources for officers investigating a hate crime. (00-09)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
9-21-00

Hate Crimes Telecourse

Identifies hate crimes and the importance of reporting it as such. Differentiates hate crimes from other types of crimes. Emphasizes unique needs of hate crime victims. Discusses appropriate investigative approach to be taken. Identifies community resources available to support officers and hate crime victims. For law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (92-01)

Commission on POST
1992
130 Minutes
1-23-92

High Tech Crimes Telecourse, Part 1

The goals of this program are to convince law enforcement management that high tech crime is a problem that must be proactively addressed, and also, to give peace officers the information and strategies they need to effectively prevent and respond to high tech crimes. The benefits of team work and cooperation, with other law enforcement agencies and with private industry, will be stressed throughout the program. (Ref.) (97-03)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
3-27-97

High Tech Crimes Telecourse, Part 2

This telecourse continues the survey of 21st century crime from the March 1997 telecourse: High Tech Crimes - Part I. The program starts with coverage of cellular phone fraud, then presents a primer on the internet and its criminal uses. Other segments include computer and network intrusion and theft of proprietary information, the use of computers in counterfeiting, and guidelines for computer search and seizure are the final topics presented in the program. (97-05)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
5-29-97

Homicide Crime Scene Preservation and Handling

Details proper methods for crime scene management and evidence preservation by field officers. Provides an overview of the evidence collection process and highlights the importance of following proper procedure for later scrutiny by the courts and legal system. For patrol officers, investigators.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1997
18:41 Minutes
8-07-97

Homicide/Death Investigation Telecourse, Part 1

The POST Homicide/Death Investigation telecourse addresses this topic with special focus on initial crime scene management for “first responders.” Intended for patrol and supervisor levels, the program will incorporate the dramatic re-creation of a crime situation, with specific variables, special guest commentary, expert panel, and the opportunity for viewer questions and answers. (Ref.) (96-10)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
10-17-96

Homicide/Death Investigation Telecourse, Part 2

The Homicide/Death Investigation, Part II telecourse will focus on the tasks of the homicide investigation team, from the point of contact with the lead detective/investigator, through the primary briefing, crime scene management, and the critical information and evidence gathering that prepares the case for ultimate prosecution. For patrol officers, supervisors, and investigators. (Ref.) (97-11)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
11-20-97

Investigation

Interrogation Methods: The Confrontation Technique

Demonstrates confrontation and sympathetic interview and interrogation techniques to successfully elicit incriminating statements from a suspect. Recommended for viewing by detectives.

Los Angeles Police Department
1996
14 Minutes
4-03-97

Interview & Interrogation Techniques Telecourse

A two-part series focusing on cognitive interviewing and confrontation-interrogation techniques. Viewers will become more skilled at retrieving information from witnesses and victims, including children; obtain up to 35% more information than obtained using more traditional methods; increase the likelihood of obtaining confessions; and learn how both techniques can be used by field personnel. For law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (93-04)

Commission on POST
1993
120 Minutes each
4-08-93 & 4-22-93

Interviewing the Elderly

This instructional video highlights several considerations that interviewers should be aware of when speaking with elder victims. The program addresses both physical and environmental aspects of interviewing the elderly.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1999
10:51 Minutes
12-02-99

It's No Accident

All motor vehicle collisions have a cause where someone or something is at fault. Whether it's an impaired driver, poor judgment, or faulty equipment, the officers' job is to find out what happened.

Ontario Police Video Training Alliance
2000
11 Minutes
7-06-00

It's No Big Deal

Credit card crimes are generally not considered serious by many officers. But through recreations and interviews, this tape shows how credit card perpetrators can turn deadly to the unsuspecting officer. Describes how a credit card trail led to the identification and original capture of Ted Bundy. For all law enforcement personnel.

Denver Police Department
1995
18:30 Minutes
9-07-95

Kids in Peril: Missing Children Cases 2002 Telecourse

With more than half a million cases of missing children now reported nationwide each year, law enforcement has become far more diligent in its approach to investigating missing children cases. These cases may involve youngsters considered lost, injured or otherwise missing, run-aways, domestic violence cases, family abductions, and non-family or stranger abductions. This telecourse program explores four key themes for missing children cases: 1) Maintaining model professional behavior throughout the investigation; 2) Protecting the rights of all people involved; 3) Ensuring officer and public safety at all times; and 4) Caring for the victims and their families. (Ref.) (02-03)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
3-21-02

Legal Actions Involving Peace Officers Telecourse

Recreates incidents where officers faced criminal, administrative/internal, and civil investigations including: an officer-involved shooting, a use of force investigation, a civil suit resulting from a citizen complaint, and an off-duty incident. Viewers will learn the legal issues an officer might face due to action taken on the job, as well as the rights and obligations of an officer who is involved in a criminal, administrative, or civil investigation, and/or legal action. For all law enforcement personnel. (95-05)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
5-11-95

Missing and Unidentified Persons DNA: The Genetic Link

Designed for field officers and investigators, this video was developed as a result of a new law enacted January 2001 that requires the California Department of Justice to establish a DNA databank to help solve the more than 3,500 reported high-risk missing persons in California (and more than 2000 unidentified deceased persons— 150 of whom are thought to be children). Viewers of the video will learn about the new voluntary DNA collection program, learn about the importance of DNA in the investigation of missing persons, and learn how to properly collect the DNA in the field from family members who volunteer to provide samples.

Commission on POST/California Attorney General's Office
2002
21:30 Minutes
9-05-02

Missing Persons Telecourse

This program is designed to train dispatchers and field personnel on missing persons reporting and follow-up procedures as prescribed in Assembly Bill 818. The program includes a brief discussion of state laws and legal history, then examines the categories of missing persons. Investigation procedures of at-risk cases, reporting and follow-up investigation requirements and case closure are covered. (Ref.) (98-05)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
5-21-98

Missing Persons Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Missing Persons Telecourse, this first of two parts provides an overview of Penal Codes governing the handling of missing persons (MP) cases and requirements for responding to MP reports. The program suggests several categories for MP and identifies the risk factors that may lead to an MP case. Special issues dealing with missing juveniles, runaways, and parental abductions are also reviewed. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1998
15:20 Minutes
11-05-98

Missing Persons Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Missing Persons Telecourse, this second segment identifies the obligations for initial response/patrol and emphasizes the importance of showing care and concern about the MP case. Methods for reporting, follow-up investigation, and thorough documentation are highlighted. The program also summarizes the legal requirements for reporting MP cases. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1998
20:15 Minutes
11-05-98

Motorcycle Identification for Patrol

The Orange County Auto Theft Task Force looked into a major motorcycle theft ring and produced this video to familiarize patrol officers with the location and identifying characteristics of several of the most popular motorcycles being stolen (VIN, engine number, federal certification label, and EPA label). For patrol officers.

Huntington Beach Police Department
1995
9 Minutes
2-15-96

No Key Required

Investigator Jeff O'Brien interviews a convicted auto thief who describes how he got started and how easy it is to steal almost any vehicle. Several vehicles and various tools are used to demonstrate entry and activate ignition. Subject describes locations, time of day or night, and procedures used. For law enforcement only.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department
1996
19 Minutes
8-22-96

Police Artist

Follows Gil Zamora, SJPD artist, through the steps of creating images of suspects. Covers the cognitive interview process, the use of photographs, computer sketch technology, facial image editing and age progression. Shows examples of suspect sketches and actual photos of the same person after arrest.

San Jose Police Department
1996
7:51 Minutes
6-27-96

Investigation

Project ALERT

An informational video to raise agency awareness of the resources available for assistance in the investigation of missing children cases. Project ALERT recruits retired law enforcement officers who respond as volunteer resources to aid an agency's investigation of missing or sexually-exploited children.

National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
2001
7:35 Minutes
9-06-01

Preliminary Criminal Investigations Telecourse

This telecourse explores the general understanding required for basic criminal investigative procedures. The program focuses on the eight steps essential to a successful preliminary criminal investigation and utilizes in-depth scenarios that detail what must be done at the following types of scenes: 1) domestic violence calls, 2) drive-by shootings, 3) sex crimes, 4) convenience store robberies, and 5) hate crimes. (00-05)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
5-25-00

Recognizing Criminal Personalities Telecourse

To better understand how and why criminals commit crimes, you must first be able to identify common personality characteristics and behaviors of these criminals. This telecourse will help you recognize these characteristics and behaviors, assist you to develop criminal personality profiles, conduct interviews, and develop investigative strategies. Produced in conjunction with Arizona POST and the Washington State CJTC. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (95-03)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
3-23-95

Responding to Hate Crimes, Part 1: Indicators

Part one of this three-part roll call series explains the differences between a hate incident and a hate crime and how to distinguish between the two.

U.S. Department of Justice/IACP
2000
8:12 Minutes
5-03-01

Responding to Hate Crimes, Part 2: Response

This second segment addresses what first responders need to be aware of for effective investigation and evidence collection, including dealing with eyewitnesses and victims.

U.S. Department of Justice/IACP
2000
8:12 Minutes
5-03-01

Responding to Hate Crimes, Part 3: Community Impact

This final segment shows strategies for enlisting the support and cooperation of the community when dealing with hate crimes.

U.S. Department of Justice/IACP
2000
4:24 Minutes
5-03-01

Sexual Assault Investigation Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Sexual Assault telecourse, this first of two segments focuses on the skills needed by peace officers to interact with sexual assault victims. Provides an understanding of the importance of the first responder's role in the successful outcome of a case. Scenarios also provide an overview of investigative techniques for cases involving unknown suspects. For patrol officers, investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
20:40 Minutes
6-05-97

Sexual Assault Investigation Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Sexual Assault telecourse, this second segment presents a summary of procedures for effective report writing in sexual assault cases. Also highlighted are the investigative techniques to use when the suspect is known. For patrol officers, investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
14:40 Minutes
6-05-97

Sexual Assault: A Team Response Telecourse, Part 1

The first in a two-part series, this program provides information about the unique team approach needed for the investigation and successful prosecution of sexual assault cases. The team approach-- led by law enforcement working with medical personnel, advocates, and other members of the criminal justice system-- better serves victims' needs and focuses law enforcement on the issue of a thorough investigation. (99-05)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
5-27-99

Sexual Assault: A Team Response Telecourse, Part 2

Introduced by actress Sharon Lawrence of NYPD Blue, Sexual Assault: A Team Response, Part 2 examines the officer's role in the sexual assault team model with an emphasis on law enforcement as the team leader. This program explores specific information associated with evidence gathering. The proper method to conduct effective pretext phone calls, DNA testing, and the use of scent pads and bloodhounds are described and demonstrated. A legal update on new and revised laws as they pertain to sexual assault is also provided. (99-06A)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
6-10-99

Sexual Assault Investigation Telecourse

Provides an understanding of the dynamics of sexual offenses and the importance of the first responder's role in the successful outcome of a case. Examines different types of sexual assaults, coupled with strategies officers can use, from the time they first contact the victim through the arrest of the suspect, and filing of case documentation. Viewers will understand the motivation behind sexual offenses, the impact on victims, and learn proper interview techniques, evidence collection, and case documentation procedures. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (95-07)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
7-27-95

Staged Auto Collisions: Collusion Crashes

In a collusion crash, everyone involved in the accident is well-rehearsed and part of the fraudulent scheme. Peace officers investigating a collusion crash may unknowingly play a supporting role in the scheme. This program teaches peace officers how to identify and take a leading role in stopping this type of auto insurance fraud.

California Department of Insurance/Commission on POST
2000
9:15 Minutes
4-06-00

Staged Auto Collisions: Innocent Victim Crashes

Criminals who commit auto insurance fraud often rely on uninformed peace officers to help legitimize their fraudulent auto crash claims. This program teaches peace officers how to recognize and investigate fraudulent auto collisions involving innocent victims.

California Department of Insurance/Commission on POST
2000
10:15 Minutes
4-06-00

Stalking

Jane Shade, Deputy District Attorney, defines the crime of stalking and the evidence required to obtain a conviction. Discusses Penal Code Section 646.9, harassment, course of conduct, credible threat, evidence gathering, reporting procedures, and restraining orders. For all law enforcement personnel.

Orange County Sheriff's Department
1995
11:20 Minutes
1-25-96

Stalking 2001 Telecourse

The majority of stalking situations that field officers will encounter involve relationships where the victim knows their stalkers. There is a strong link between stalking and other forms of intimate violence; however, there are also situations of stranger stalking. This telecourse examines 1) indicators and influence of stalking, 2) communicating with stalking victims, 3) laws related to stalking crimes, 4) enforcement of court orders, and 5) safety considerations and safety measures for victims. (Ref.) (01-05)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
5-24-01

Investigation

Stalking Telecourse

Stalking is a growing phenomenon in our society. Every year, thousands of victims across the state experience the terror of being stalked. The State of California was the first to pass an anti-stalking statute in 1990. It has been strengthened every year since, with new changes effective Jan. 1996. This telecourse reviews these laws and will enable officers to recognize stalking cases in order to enforce them. (Ref.) (96-06)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
6-20-96

The \$12 Million Crime Scene

Explains how to recognize and investigate "B-box" telephone fraud, a crime by which an unauthorized person breaks into phone boxes at the street and accesses customers' lines to make toll calls or other charges to the telephone account. Highlights the investigative steps and the legal authorities involved and provides direction on how officers may contact phone company investigators for assistance. For patrol officers, investigators.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
13:10 Minutes
7-03-97

The Intelligence Process 2002 Telecourse

Underscores the vital role field officers play in providing essential pieces of information on which all "intelligence product" is based. Several specific segments reinforce the importance of the field officer in gathering intelligence, and several key questions from field officers regarding the intelligence process and its practical application are included. Co-produced with Arizona POST, these segments may be used individually by training officers in a stand-alone capacity, or combined as a comprehensive profile of the CA/AZ intelligence network of 2002. (Ref.) (02-09)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
9-19-02

Vehicle Theft Telecourse

The POST vehicle theft telecourse was specifically designed to provide field officers with contemporary information regarding vehicle theft trends, as well as identifying proactive beat intervention strategies. The program addresses how vehicles are stolen, how to locate stolen vehicles, how to obtain registration and identification information, and how to use techniques for effective preliminary investigation and documentation. (Ref.) (96-08)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
8-15-96

Victim Contact Skills Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Victim Contact Skills Telecourse, this first of two parts describes the impact of crime on victims and suggests several benefits of good victim contact skills. The importance of communication and building trust between officers and victims is also examined. For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1998
19:34 Minutes
4-09-98

Victim Contact Skills Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Victim Contact Skills and Victims of Violence telecourses, this second segment explains law enforcement's role in handling victims and highlights the importance of establishing priorities at a crime scene. Interviews with crime scene investigators and actual victims are presented, along with information about victim assistance resources. For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1998
17:02 Minutes
4-09-98

Victim Contact Skills Telecourse

Provides a comprehensive understanding of effectively dealing with people who have become victims of crimes, and the importance of the victim in regard to investigation and evidence collection. Viewers will understand how to implement effective communication skills to increase case closures; responsibilities to victims at crime scenes; and how to refer victims for further resources. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (95-01)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
1-19-95

Victim Contact Skills Telecourse (Revised)

This program shows how effectively working with crime victims is in the best interest of the victims and law enforcement. Specific topics include: 1) the role of the first responder, 2) working with victims with special needs, 3) understanding the value of cognitive interviewing, 4) key legal points for handling victims, 5) report writing for successful case management and resolution, and 6) resources available to assist victims in all aspects of recovery. (00-04)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
04-20-00

V.I.N. Switched Vehicle Identification

Presents methods used by patrol officers to identify V.I.N.-switched stolen vehicles. Describes what to look for on public V.I.N. plates and registration documents, as well as other identifying features on a vehicle. Includes information on processing a recovered stolen vehicle for latent finger prints.

Orange County Sheriff's Department

1999

10:30 Minutes

8-05-99

Watchful Sensitivity: Investigating Sudden and Unexpected Infant Death

Recreates a number of SIDS incidents and interviews officers who have investigated SIDS deaths. Discusses the role of responding officers and how they can be supportive of the families involved. In addition to this twenty-minute feature, a 20-minute roundtable discussion by the participants is available from Seattle PD.

Seattle Police Department

1996

20 Minutes

7-11-96

Justice System and Detentions

Courtroom Testimony: Preparing for Trial Telecourse

This telecourse program follows three criminal cases— homicide, drug possession, and domestic violence— from arrest through report writing, then into the courtroom where officers present their testimony under questioning from both the prosecution and the defense. Jury members then deliver a final verdict. The program also features comments from prosecution experts from throughout California and officers who have courtroom experience. (00-11)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
11-30-00

Extradition/Article IV: Foreign Prosecution Telecourse

This telecourse acquaints viewers with the legal options available to U.S. jurisdictions under Article IV and the resources available in California for successful foreign prosecutions. Learning goals include: 1) understanding foreign prosecution and Article IV, 2) identifying potential Article IV cases, 3) applying investigative procedures for a successful Article IV case, 4) understanding extradition and MLAT Treaties between the U.S. and Mexico, 5) understanding Mexico's legal procedures, and 6) locating resources for Article IV and foreign prosecution. (99-02)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
2-25-99

Folsom Roll

Highlights the "Folsom Roll," an escape maneuver sometimes used by inmates or arrestees during a pat-down search that often results in serious injury to the officer. The video traces the history of the technique by inmates at Folsom State Prison and demonstrates several search positions where the Folsom Roll may be used by a subject. The program concludes with tips on how an officer can avoid or escape the maneuver.

Alameda County District Attorney's Office
1999
14:18 Minutes
7-08-99

From the Inside: Cop Turns Con

In 1984, Richard Ford, a Los Angeles police officer, was charged with attempted murder and conspiracy. He was confined to the Men's Central Jail until completion of his trial. In October 1988 he was found guilty of all charges and sentenced to 25 years to life. This taped interview was conducted in March 1989. For all law enforcement.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
12 Minutes
12-21-95

Handcuff Escape Prevention

Identifies handcuff escape techniques and countermeasures designed to prevent handcuff escapes. Shows the mechanical operation of handcuffs, common methods of picking the lock, types of picks used, and hiding spots for picks. Emphasizes thorough searches and double locking of handcuffs. For all law enforcement.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
4:48 Minutes
1-25-96

Inmate Disturbance Clearance Tactics

Demonstrates tactics used to control the most common types of jail disturbances in the dormitory or mess hall, row or cell block, compound or yard. Illustrates tactics of the emergency response team armed with special weapons such as stingball grenades, chemical spray, 37mm sting gun, taser and arwen guns. For all law enforcement.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
12 Minutes
11-09-95

Jail Security and Escape Prevention

Identifies common escape methods and provides knowledge needed to prevent jail escapes. Types of escapes include forced, mechanical, physical, fraudulent, administrative, covert, noncovert, internal, underground and miscellaneous. Emphasizes a team effort to ensure jail facility security. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
14 Minutes
1-25-96

Justice System and Detentions

Monitoring Jailhouse Visitor Conversations

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Jardine (1981) 116 CA 3 907;

Delancie v. Superior Court (1982) 31 C3 865.

Discusses the legality of monitoring jailhouse conversations between prisoners and visitors, including family members, friends, lawyers, and clergy. Includes a review of P.C. 2601(d): The Prisoner's Bill of Rights.

Golden West College

1997

11:15 Minutes

10-09-97

Parole and Local Law Enforcement Telecourse

The State of California has the largest prison population in the free world. More parolees are released every year into this state than any other state or country in the world. By viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will have a better understanding of the extent of the parolee population in California, how to identify parolees, and how to handle them once they are identified. (Ref.) (97-06)

Commission on POST

1997

120 Minutes

6-19-97

Reporting Deaths to the Coroner

Provides broad guidelines for reporting deaths to the coroner. These guidelines can be applied to any law enforcement agency. For all law enforcement personnel.

Orange County Sheriff's Department

1995

9 Minutes

1-25-96

SHOCAP: Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program

Describes an interagency information sharing and case management program focusing on serious habitual juvenile offenders. Supported by a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, local counties receive training and technical assistance to activate SHOCAP in their areas.

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

1996

19 Minutes

6-27-96

Santa Clarita Valley Teen Court

Describes a unique process of handling juvenile offenders through a court consisting of a teenage jury and presided over by a real judge. The teen court is an attempt to reduce the case load of the juvenile justice system and to impress upon young people the values upheld by the majority of their peers. For law enforcement and teenagers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1995

13:08 Minutes

3-21-96

Searching For Your Safety

This program highlights officer and public safety issues related to contraband on inmates during transport to and from court. The video demonstrates searching procedures for lockup areas and courtrooms.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

2000

11:30 Minutes

1-13-00

Security Awareness in the Courthouse

This video addresses security concerns both inside and outside the courthouse and provides solutions to common problems associated with the integrity of the court facilities and the security of court personnel. Topics include perimeter security, video surveillance, control of entrances, courtroom searches, managing media, and security planning for high profile cases. For custodial officers and court personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1997

12:49 Minutes

11-06-97

Temporary Detention of Juveniles in Department Facilities (Revised)

Revision of the LAPD video by the same name, originally broadcast in November 1997. Produced in conjunction with the Dept. of Corrections, this version shows law enforcement officers how to properly deal with juveniles in both secure detention and nonsecure custody. Presents the dos and don'ts of handling juvenile arrestees. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1998

12:35 Minutes

7-09-98

Justice System and Detentions

Tuberculosis in the Jail

This video provides information about tuberculosis and the procedures used to screen and treat newly-arriving inmates for this and other infectious diseases. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1995

7 Minutes

1-25-96

Victims of Violence: A Guide to Help Bring Justice

This hour-long video is designed for local law enforcement agencies to distribute to the families of homicide victims and persons who have been sexually assaulted. Many victims and victim families have expressed the feeling that if they had known more about the criminal justice system, they could have worked more effectively with law enforcement. This video is an attempt to provide them with both practical information and personal anecdotal reflections by people who have "walked in their footsteps."

Commission on POST

1997

60 Minutes

8-21-97

Witness for the Prosecution

Covers the basics for presenting competent and credible testimony on the stand. Highlights the importance of preparation, appearance, body language, referring to notes, objectivity, dealing with confrontation, and correcting mistakes. For all law enforcement personnel.

Video Training Alliance

1996

9:00 Minutes

3-06-97

2002 Legal Update Telecourse

Provides a comprehensive overview of new legislation impacting California law enforcement in 2002. In the first hour, legal updates are provided for a variety of general laws (including domestic violence, child abuse, sex offender law changes), traffic law, and firearms law changes. The second hour features case law review, where featured legal experts take part in practical, street-oriented scenarios to explain updates in laws related to detention, searches, interviewing, and more. (01-12)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
12-20-01

Administrative Searches: Subjective Intent Does Matter

Although an officer's subjective intent is irrelevant in determining legal cause of suspicion to justify a stop/search in a criminal investigation, such subjective intent is relevant when the officer undertakes an "administrative" search. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Valenzuela (1999) 74 CA4th 1202; Florida v. Wells (1990) 495 U.S. 1.

Golden West College
2000
10:07 Minutes
7-06-00

Affidavits, Inc.

Evidence seized under a search warrant can be suppressed - and civil liability can result - if the search warrant is invalid on its face (e.g., the warrant is "overbroad", or fails to describe premises or items with sufficient "particularity", or has other ambiguities). However, if the affidavit of probable cause is sufficiently detailed to cure the facial errors or omissions, the warrant can be upheld, if the affidavit is attached to the warrant and is expressly incorporated by reference on the warrant itself.

Golden West College
1995
11:57 Minutes
7-13-95

Affidavit Omissions and "Qualified Immunity"

People who are served search warrants are increasingly bringing civil rights lawsuits against officers on the basis of "deliberate omissions" of information that might have affected the magistrate's probable cause determination. Lombardi v. El Cajon reviews an affidavit that passes the test of qualified immunity from suit; Liston v. Riverside County discusses the omissions that were found to be deliberate and material, causing the officer to lose qualified immunity and be subject to suit.

Golden West College
1997
11:21 Minutes
9-04-97

Alcohol and Adolescents

Reviews a case out of San Diego involving police use of an underage decoy to purchase alcoholic beverages at a convenience store. Includes an overview of Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) regulations for use of decoys.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Figueroa 68 Cal App 1409.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
5:30 Minutes
3-09-00

Anonymous Tips and How to Make Them Work

In this case, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals deals with the stop of a vehicle based upon an anonymous tip that its occupants were transporting a pound of meth. Justice Bedsworth explains what an officer needs for a detention based upon an anonymous tip, and why this one failed. Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Morales 01 DJDAR 5737, June 8, 2001; Florida v. J.L. (2000) 529 US 266.

Golden West College
2001
7:46 Minutes
8-16-01

Anonymous Tip Doesn't Justify Felony Stop

An anonymous tip that a person has a gun and drugs in a car (absent any predictive information or corroboration) does not permit a detention. A misdemeanor warrant for a person living at the same address as that which the car is registered does not provide corroboration justifying a felony car stop. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Saldana (2002) 101 Cal.App.4th 170; Florida v. J.L. (2000) 529 U.S. 266; Penal Code §647(h). (6:57)

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
6:57 Minutes
11-07-02

Another Doggone Search Case

Police assisting animal control officers enter house to check for burglar. Finding no one, they allow animal control officers to enter to seize the dog which had been running loose. Is this an illegal search? Does the fact police were legally in the house looking for burglar change the outcome of the animal control officer?

Cases/Statutes Cited: Conway v. Pasadena Humane Society (96 Daily Journal D.A.R. 5357) (May 10, 1996)

Golden West College
1996
14:18 Minutes
7-11-96

Are Inmates in Custody?

In *Mathis v. U.S.*, the Superior court ruled that a sentenced prisoner on one case is in custody for Miranda purposes, even when questioned about a different case, by different officers. But a series of state and federal decisions have established an exception for questioning of inmates by custodial officers (particularly about crimes occurring in the detention facility).

Golden West College
1995
14:20 Minutes
5-25-95

Armed in the Commission

Increases the prison sentence for criminals who are armed with a firearm in the commission of a felony. In *People v. Bland*, the California Supreme Court ruled that a felon need not actually have a firearm on his person in order to be considered "armed in the commission of a felony", for purposes of increased prison sentence. If the suspect has access to a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, whether operable or inoperable, at any time during the commission of a felony, he can be subjected to the greater punishment.

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC Section 12022 -

Golden West College
1995
11:42 Minutes
10-19-95

Arrest for Non-Jailable Misdemeanor

The Supreme Court has held that a person can be taken into custody for committing a misdemeanor, even if the offense is not punishable with jail. Cases/Statutes cited: *Atwater v. City of Lago Vista* (2001) DAR 3953.

Golden West College
2001
6:57 Minutes
8-16-01

Arrest: The Return of Harvey Madden, Phantom Warrant: Collins

Probable cause in an arrest, as in a search warrant, cannot be established without proving that it came from a reliable source. Even the dauntless dispatcher does not automatically qualify.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Collins*, decided 5 December 97.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
11:04 Minutes
2-05-98

Arrests: Rights of Foreign Nationals

Penal Code 834c, enacted last year to provide foreign nationals the right to contact their counsel, has survived its statutory shakedown and has become a legitimate expectation of which officers need to be fully aware. Cases/Statutes cited: 206 Fed 3d 882.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:00 Minutes
7-06-00

Arrest: Whether "Citizen's Arrest" Limits Your Power: Johanson

San Francisco PD responds to a ruckus in a parking lot, takes a PC 837 "citizen's (actually, citizenship is not required) arrest" and, sensing a DUI, takes a blood test. Upheld: it was okay for the officer to exceed the terms of the 837, and the VC 13353 implied consent sanction does not prevent you from getting the blood evidence you need (*Mercer*, 53 C3d at 760). *People v. Johanson* 36 Cal App 4th 1209.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
8:41 Minutes
10-19-95

Artifacts and Ruses: New Crimes, Old Tricks: Krantz

Increasing interest in artifacts has driven up their prices, inevitably creating new crimes. This also presents new challenges to successful investigations of these crimes; in particular, the "entrapment" defense.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Krantz* 67 Cal App 4 13.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:03 Minutes
12-03-98

Assault Weapons and Silencers: The Necessary Intent

A suspect in possession of an assault weapon or silencer does not have to know the weapon is actually illegal to be in violation of the law, so long as it can be shown the suspect knew or should have known the characteristics of the weapon that make it illegal. Cases/Statutes cited: *In re Jorge M.* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 866; *People v. Westlund* (2001) 104 Cal.Rptr.2d 712; P.C. 12280(b) and 12520.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:44 Minutes
5-03-01

Law and Legal Issues

Attaching Electronic Device to Vehicle Without Warrant

Attaching an electronic monitoring device to the outside of a vehicle is not a "search" where the device provides no more info than could be obtained by an officer following the vehicle. Cases cited: *People v. Zichwic* 2001 WL 1637696; *People v. Reyes* (1998) 19 Cal.4th 743.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

12:54 Minutes

2-14-02

Automobile Window Tinting

Two cases provide the rule on what degree of automobile window tinting is legal in California. Justice Bedsworth explains their holdings. Cases/Statutes cited: *United States v. Wallace* (2000) Daily Journal DAR 6115 (June 12, 2000) (9th Circuit Court of Appeals); *People v. Niebauer* (1989) 214 Cal App 3d 1278.

Golden West College

2000

7:54 Minutes

8-03-00

Avoiding Aranda With an Independent Source

A body in a quarry leads to a pair of killers in a Riverside homicide and explains how avoidance of the *Aranda-Bruton* "disqualification of co-participant statements in joint trials" (so that the statement of one co-participant won't be unfairly fastened on the other) can be done with a combination of outstanding leg work and good luck.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Duke* 74 CA4th 23.

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

6:44 Minutes

12-02-99

Beep-Beep, You're Busted

In *United States v. Karo* the U.S. Supreme Court held that police can not conceal a beeper (tracking device) in personal property of suspects to follow them. In this case, beepers were placed in the bank deposit bags of a drug store and when Erwin stole them, the beeper gave him away. Was this a violation of the *Karo* case? Judge Bedsworth explains why it was not.

Golden West College

1997

10:47 Minutes

8-07-97

Bicycle Chain and Lock Can Sometimes Qualify as Illegal Slungshot

Possession of even an ordinary object, such as a lock attached to one end of a bicycle chain, may be deemed a slungshot (i.e. a striking weapon consisting of a heavy weight attached to a flexible handle) in violation of Penal Code Section 12021(a)(1) if it is possessed as a weapon. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Fannin* (2001) DAR 9479; Penal Code Section 12021(a)(1).

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

7:57 Minutes

10-11-01

Blood Seizure in D.U.I.s Revisited

After 12 years, the Ninth circuit Court of Appeal overrules its own decision in *United States v. Garvey* (9th Cir 1983) 701F.2d 800, in which it had held police must arrest suspect before non-consensual, warrantless taking of blood.

Cases/Status Cited: *United States v. Chapel* (Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal, May 25, 1995) 95 Daily Journal D.A.R. 6722 (5/30/95)

Golden West College

1995

9:42 Minutes

8-17-95

Border Searches

"Routine" border searches by law enforcement requires no justification.

"Non-routine" (highly intrusive) border searches requires reasonable suspicion. Cases cited: *U.S. v. Okafor* (2002) DAR 3593.

Golden West College

2002

7:48 Minutes

8-15-02

Bugged Co-Par Not a Miranda Mistep

Federal agents investigating alleged grade fraud in California colleges wired a suspected co-participant and used the tape to prove that an instructor was selling grades. The defense claimed it was interference with attorney-client relationship. The 9th Circuit, Southern District, lays out the rules on covert recordings post-retaining counsel.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *U.S. v. Hayes* 190 F3d 939.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

7:12 Minutes

2-03-00

Burglary: Limiting "Entry"

The court of appeal previously ruled in *People v. Ravenscroft* that inserting a stolen access card into an external ATM in a bank wall constituted "entry" for purposes of the burglary statute. Disapproving that ruling, the California Supreme Court has ruled that dropping a stolen check into a wall-mounted teller chute at a check cashing facility is not a burglarious "entry." But, inserting a tool or implement through the exterior plane of a building to facilitate entry or theft or other target felony remains a sufficient "entry" for 459 conviction.

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC 459; *People v. Ravenscroft* (1998) 198 CA 3d 639; *People v. Davis* (1998) C4th, DJ D.A.R. 8209.

Golden West College
1998
6:55 Minutes
9-10-98

Burglary Occurs If Entry With Intent to Commit Felony

A burglary is committed when a suspect enters one room from another in a single family residence with intent to commit theft or a felony, even if the suspect did not form the intent until after initial entry in the residence. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Sparks* (2002) 27 Cal.App.4th 71; *People v. Elsey* (2002) 81 Cal.App.4th 948; Penal Code §459.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
5:14 Minutes
9-05-02

Burglary vs. Receiving

According to law, a person could not be convicted of both theft and receiving of the same property. But in *People v. Allen*, the California Supreme Court has held that a person can be convicted of the 496 (possession of stolen property) and the burglary in which the property was stolen.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Jaramillo* (1976) 16 C3d; *People v. Allen* (1999) DAR 10515; P.C. §496.

Golden West College
2000
7:00 Minutes
4-06-00

California Firearms Law Changes

In January 2000, changes in California firearms laws took place that have impact law enforcement and the public. This special, live studio broadcast features a panel of firearm and legal experts who discuss these changes. Featured topics include: 1) assault weapons, 2) large-capacity magazines, 3) unsafe handguns, 4) 5150 W&I and firearms, 5) trigger locks, and 6) carrying a concealable firearm.

Commission on POST
1999
60 Minutes
12-15-99

"Calculating Your Pension"

The California Supreme Court has held that for purposes of computing retirement to disability benefits, a covered employee under the CERS (and by analogy, the PERS) is entitled to include in the definition of "final compensation" such payments as bilingual pay, uniform allowance, educational incentive pay, pay in lieu of vacation, holiday pay, FTO pay, etc. However, "final compensation" does not include overtime pay or the county's share of contributions to deferred compensation.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Government Code 31450 (county employees retirement law); Government Code 2000 (public employees retirement law); *Ventura County Deputy Sheriff's Assoc. v. Board of Retirement* (1997) 16 C4th 483.

Golden West College
1998
10:54 Minutes
2-05-98

Can Nervousness Justify Prolonging a Detention?

The nervousness of a detainee may be a factor an officer may consider in prolonging the detention, but will not, by itself, justify prolonging the detention. Cases cited: *Terry v. Ohio* (1968) 392 U.S. 1; *U.S. v. Valenzuela* (2001) DAR 10971.

Golden West College
2002
6:13 Minutes
2-14-02

Careful Drafting of Warrants

A must read for every officer who drafts search warrants, this case concerns an Idaho DOT inspector who was sued in a federal civil rights action for mistakes he made in a search warrant. Justice Bedsworth explains why he did not have qualified immunity and provides advice on how to prevent this from happening elsewhere. Cases cited: *Butler v. Elle* (2002) DJDAR 2177.

Golden West College
2002
7:53 Minutes
6-13-02

Law and Legal Issues

Carpenter, Part 3: Interrogation

As the pursuit of the "Trailside Killer" focused on Carpenter, investigators prompted his federal parole officer to call him in for an interview. No Miranda warning was given, and custody was carefully avoided; both are admissible. (Last of 3 Carpenter programs)

Cases/Statutes Cited: Carpenter 15 Cal 4th 312

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
14:13 Minutes
9-04-97

Car Stop and Search: and Sniff, While We're at it: Bell

A CHP officer makes a car stop, and the court affirms the resulting conviction for HS 11351, including holding the passenger and playing the pooch card, in helpful detail. People v. Bell, decided 15 March 1996.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
9:29 Minutes
7-11-96

Car Stops Based on Motorist Information

Motorist drives up to CHP officers, says he just saw a car driving recklessly on the freeway with passenger waving gun out of the window. Can CHP stop the car based on this information?

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Superior Court (Meyer) (1981) 118 Cal App 3d 579 -

Motorist tells police officer that he's just seen a car driven by "a drunk." Can the police officer stop the car on this information? What if the police get an anonymous call on a cell phone? Can they stop based on that?

People v. Willard (1986) 183 Cal App 3d Supp.5 -

Golden West College
1997
12:46 Minutes
1-16-97

Car Stops: How Many Cars For One Crime?

Officers observe suspicious activity of pedestrians, but their view is obstructed and they can't see which car a pedestrian enters. How many cars can officers stop? Justice Bedsworth discusses a Border Patrol case that allows officers to stop four cars coming out of a cul-de-sac.

Cases/Statutes Cited: United States v. Ordaz (98 Daily Journal D.A.R. 5881, June 8, 1998, 9th Circuit Court of Appeals)

Golden West College
1998
6:19 Minutes
8-06-98

Carjacking: Taking From Victim's Immediate Presence

This segment reviews the crime of "carjacking" under Penal Code Section 215, and discusses the issue of taking of the vehicle from the "immediate presence" of the victim.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Medina (1995) 95 DAR 14363.

Golden West College
1996
8:46 Minutes
2-15-96

Ceramic Pieces of Spark Plug Are Not Burglary Tools

Pieces of ceramic spark plugs used by burglars to quietly bust car windows are not burglar tools as defined in Penal Code Section 466.

Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Gordon (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 1409; Penal Code Section 466.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
2:52 Minutes
9-13-01

Checkpoints Revisited

For several years, DUI checkpoints have been upheld so long as they are established and operated according to the standardized guidelines suggested in Ingersoll v. Palmer. Two more recent cases have also approved the use of temporary checkpoints to screen for fish and game violations and driver's license/registration violations. In People v. Alvarez, the California Supreme Court's decision appears to condone vehicle code checkpoints when operated under adequate guidelines for a regulatory purpose.

Golden West College
1997
10:41 Minutes
7-03-97

Child Sexual Abuse

Corroborative evidence and the new "pervert-personalized" test whether the touching was "lewd and lascivious". Interview with Sonoma County DDA Jill Ravitch on Sharp, 29 Cal App 4th 1772. This program will also review Ewoldt, 7 Cal 4 380, Balcom, 7 Cal 4 414, and Castro, decided by 6th District on 21 November 1994.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
12:34 Minutes
2-16-95

Child Stealing (P.C. § 278.5)

Justice Bedsworth uses the Mehaisin case to provide an overview of the child stealing statute and describes a common defense that rarely has a basis. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Mehaisin (2002) DJDAR 10196.

Golden West College
2002
8:17 Minutes
11-07-02

Civil Liability: Cop Show Accommodation Could Cost

Affording media access to the suspects' site without advance permission from either the suspects or a magistrate violates the 4th Amendment.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Wilson v. Layne 99 cdos 3873.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
8:02 Minutes
8-05-99

Civil Liability: "Cop TV"

In Wilson the U.S. Supreme Court held that police officers violate the 4th Amendment by allowing media representatives to accompany them inside a residence during search warrant execution. At the same time, the Court implied approval of police videotaping entry and search for evidentiary or civil liability purposes.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Wilson v. Layne (1999) DJDAR 4953; People V. Superior Court (Meyers) (1979) 25 C3d 67; People v. Superior Court (Moore) (1980) 104 CA3d 100; People v. Russell (1987) 195 CA3d 186.

Golden West College
1999
5:59 Minutes
8-05-99

Codes: Kidnapping Made Easy

In Checkets, Justice Bill Bedsworth uses a new case (in which a parent was convicted of false imprisonment of his own child) to discuss the extent to which criminal actions can be based upon parental "discipline."

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Checkets 71 Cal App 4th 1190.

Golden West College
1999
7:18 Minutes
8-05-99

Codes: P.C. §148 Resisting/Obstruction of a Peace Officer

P.C. § 148, subsections (b) through (d), concern persons who take or attempt to take an officer's weapon. This segment reviews these different subsections and discusses the element of "taking."

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Matthews (1999) 70 CA 4th 264.

Golden West College
1999
7:55 Minutes
8-05-99

Codes: P.C. §182 Conspiracy Jurisdiction Expands

The California Supreme Court clarifies law enforcement's reach when an out-of-state offense involves an in-state aiding and abetting.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Morante 65 Cal Rept 2d 287.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
6:02 Minutes
8-05-99

Consensual Encounters and Handcuffs

A consensual encounter at a homicide scene escalates due to suspicious conduct and answers by the suspect. Police ask him to go to the station to talk and handcuff him for the trip. Justice Bedsworth explains that this is acceptable, but must be handled carefully. Cases cited: People v. Hughes (2002) DJDAR 961.

Golden West College
2002
8:50 Minutes
4-11-02

Consent Searches at Car Stops

After a lawful traffic stop, officer may request consent to search the car without informing the motorist his is free to go.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Ohio v. Robinette 96 DJ DAR 1376.

Golden West College
1996
8:39 Minutes
1-16-97

Law and Legal Issues

The Constitutionality of “Poofing”

Justice Bedsworth discusses a San Diego airport case that deals with the legality of squeezing luggage and smelling the air that is expelled (called “poofing”). The court upholds this as reasonable at airports. Can it be done anywhere else?

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Santana* (98 Daily Journal D.A.R. 43231: April 27, 1998)

Golden West College
1998
10:16 Minutes
7-09-98

Contact and Detention: Building a Valid Stop: Daugherty

LAPD Narcotics investigation exemplifies how to accomplish the critical art of keeping within the bounds of consensual encounter while building the basis for an objectively reasonable suspicion in an airport encounter— or anywhere else.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
7:43 Minutes
2-06-97

Contact and Miranda: Phone to Full Suspect Contact: Jackson

A homicide investigation in Riverside County, aided by LAPD, establishes how far you can go before a Miranda lapse will cost you yardage.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
13:54 Minutes
2-06-97

Contacts Into Searches: Obtaining Admissible Evidence: Terrell

Los Angeles Police Department officers demonstrate good field work and it pays off in this case involving “searches incident to arrest warrants,” as Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Terrell* 69 Cal App 4 1246.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
6:52 Minutes
5-06-99

Contraband Vehicle Seizure

Where a statute makes a vehicle forfeitable as contraband when it is used to transport drugs, police do not need to obtain a warrant to seize it from a public place. This is the ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Florida v. White* (1999) DJ DAR 4545

Golden West College
1999
6:18 Minutes
9-02-99

Creation of Danger: Officer’s Civil Immunity Left Out In The Cold

Peace officers generally enjoy “qualified immunity” from civil liability for on-duty conduct; however, an officer may lose that immunity if he or she creates or places a subject in a more dangerous situation.

Cases/Statutes cited: *Wood v. Ostrander* (1989) 879 F2d 583; *Penilla v. Huntington* (1997) 115 F3d 707; *Kneipp v. Tedder* (1996) 95 F3d 1199; *Munger v. City of Glasgow* (2000) 227 F3d 1082.

Golden West College
2001
7:52 Minutes
9-13-01

Crime Scene: Extending ‘Aiding and Abetting’ Area: Haynes

Vallejo officers’ analysis of a mobile mugging nets the codefendant despite the codefendant’s late arrival to the scene. Assistant DA Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Haynes* 61 CalApp4 143

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
9:43 Minutes
6-11-98

Crimes By Children

Section 26 of the California Penal code sets forth a presumption that a child under age 14 is incapable of committing a crime. With juvenile crime becoming a major component of a peace officer’s work, Justice Bedsworth discusses this little-known, but very important statute.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *In re Marvin C.* (1995) 33 Cal App. 4th 482; *In re Jerry M.* (1997) 59 Cal App 4th.

Golden West College
2000
8:00 Minutes
4-06-00

Law and Legal Issues

Crimes: Penal Code 140 Threatening a Witness: McLaughlin

The Sheriff's Department in Santa Clara county responded to the solicitation of a hitman for 288a victims, and wound up with an important conviction and the rule that the witness never needs to know of the threat.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. McLaughlin 46 Cal App 4th 836

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
9:34 Minutes
11-21-96

Criminal Aliens: No Way Back

This program acquaints law enforcement officers with recent changes in the laws regarding criminal deportation and re-entry after deportation. Includes information about the NCIC Deported Felon File.

U.S. Department of Justice - INS
2000
14:12 Minutes
1-13-00

Criminal Street Gang Injunctions

One of the more interesting tools employed against street gangs in the last few years has been injunctions: court orders prohibiting gang activities. Justice Bedsworth discusses a San Diego case in which the court upheld an order prohibiting gang clothes, handsigns, affiliation, drinking, fighting, possessing spray paint or markers, blocking sidewalks, approaching vehicles or talking to drivers, signaling the presence of peace officers, and a host of other activities-- criminal and noncriminal - which are at the heart of gang life. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Englebrecht 01 DJDAR 4573, May 11, 2001.

Golden West College
2001
8:14 Minutes
7-12-01

Crossing De Lancie...Out!

A prisoner could sue custodial officers for monitoring and recording visits between detainees and visitors because visitors had the right to make private visits under PC'2601. PC'2601 - Previously provided prisoners a right to have "personal visits," but 1996 legislation repealed that provision, effective Jan. 1, 1997. Lanza v. New York (1962) 370 US 139 - First of many Supreme Court cases holding that prisoners have no Fourth Amendment right to privacy. PC'636(a) - Electronic eavesdropping on or recording of a prisoner's conversations with a lawyer, minister, or doctor is a felony.

Golden West College
1997
9:35 Minutes
4-03-97

Culpability for Provocative Act

An exchange of gunfire between two Orange County gangs, the Alley Boys and Highland Street, results in the death of a Highland Street member and the homicide conviction of another Highland Street member, who protests he was shooting at someone else. The court clarifies the Provocative Act Doctrine in light of this case.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Cervantes 75 CA4th 28.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
7:25 Minutes
12-02-99

Curfew Not Arrestable Offense

When police officers lawfully made a traffic stop and saw "in plain view" three cell phones, a very large speaker box, and the owner's manual for a Lincoln and Ford, they may— or may not— have enough to arrest the driver for burglary and receiving. But they definitely do not have enough to arrest the passenger, nor can they take the passenger to the station and interrogate him on the grounds he violated curfew; curfew violation is not an arrestable offense.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re Justin B. (1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 1127, Feb. 3 1999).

Golden West College
1999
8:40 Minutes
5-06-99

Custodial Arrest for Fine-Only Offense

Officers in California may not make a custodial arrest of a suspect for a fine-only offense; however, such an arrest does not violate the Fourth Amendment and thus evidence obtained pursuant to that custodial arrest will not be suppressed. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Patterson (2001) 111 Cal.Rptr.2d 896; Atwater v. City of Lago Vista (2001) 532 U.S. 318.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:59 Minutes
11-08-01

Law and Legal Issues

Deadly Weapons: Hands and Feet

The California Supreme Court has never addressed the question of whether hands and feet can constitute deadly weapons. Now, in *People v. Aguilar*, the Court says that hand and feet are not deadly weapons, but can still be the basis of an aggravated assault charge under P.C. 245(a)(1). Justice Bedsworth explains how this is so and what effect it has on law enforcement.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Aguilar* 97 Daily Journal D.A.R.

Golden West College
1998
11:16 Minutes
2-05-98

Deadly Weapons: Pruett

Two recent decisions on deadly force one by a State Court on a suspect's use of a knife, the second by a Federal Court on an officer's use of a police dog--help clarify the ground rules on potentially lethal engagements.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Pruett*, 57 CA App 4 77; *VeraCruz v. Escondido*, USCt App 9th Circuit, 3 Oct 97.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
11:47 Minutes
12-04-97

Defective Stop Lamp Stops: CVC §22452 and CVC §24603

Discusses a case which holds that a defective "supplemental stop lamp" mounted at eye level at the center rear of the car (as required by federal law since 1987) is a violation of vehicle codes. Cases and statutes cited: *In re Justin K* (2002) DJDAR; CVC §22452 and CVC §24603.

Golden West College
2002
4:48 Minutes
4-11-02

Department and Officer Liability

The decision of an Illinois Appellate Court in the tragic death of a juvenile from an officer's personal gun should prompt immediate review of department policies for officer ownership/use of a personal firearm.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Gaffney* (1998) WL 839188.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:02 Minutes
3-04-99

Detention for Identification

Explains how photos obtained under arguably unlawful circumstances may still be used for admissible identifications.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Thierry* dcd 26 May 1998

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
8:44 Minutes
7-09-98

Detention for Protection

Cases include: *People v. Hannah* (1996) 51 Cal App. 4th 1335 - Can police serving arrest on one subject detain others in house until they get things sorted out, for their own protection? *Michigan v. Summers* (1981) 452 US 692 - Detention of people leaving house for which police have a search warrant; *People v. Glaser* (1995) 11 Cal 4th 354 - Detention of people going into house for which police have a search warrant; *People v. Samples* (1996) 48 Cal App. 4th 1197, and *People v. Thurman* (1989) 209 Cal App. 3d 817 - Detention for officer safety.

Golden West College
1997
13:52 Minutes
4-03-97

Detention for Trespassing in Violation of P.C. 647(h)

Illustrates what factors need to be present to permit a detention for a violation of P.C. 647(h) (loitering, prowling). It also points out how unidentified citizens can still be considered reliable. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Phillips* (2001) 89 Cal. App. 4th 61; Penal Code Section 647(h).

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
9:16 Minutes
8-16-01

Detention of a Residence

In this case, the California Supreme Court recognizes a new law enforcement tool: detention of a residence. Justice Bedsworth discusses how this concept was developed and what it means for law enforcement.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Bennett* (98 Daily Journal D.A.R. 1155, Feb. 3, 1998)

Golden West College
1998
12:18 Minutes
4-09-98

Detention of Passengers at a Traffic Stop

California law is clear about an officer's ability to detain a driver for a traffic citation, but what about the passengers? Are they free to leave? Can they be ordered to stay put, or to exit the vehicle? Justice Bedsworth explains what rules pertain to passengers.

Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Cartwright (1999) 72 CA4th 1362; Maryland v. Wilson (1997) US, B7LEd 2d 41.

Golden West College
1999
7:02 Minutes
12-02-99

Detention: Miranda Invocation v. Public Safety: Trichler

Officers responding to an exigent explosive situation may have to put Miranda on hold to accomplish their prime directive of preserving public safety: People v. Trichler 48 Cal App 4th 367.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
12:05 Minutes
1-16-97

Detention: PC by Collective Knowledge: Ramirez

Orange County Sheriff's deputies working a narcotics investigation not only come up with cocaine but also come up with the following concept: when deciding the sufficiency of your probable cause (PC), the court can also consider your partner's PC.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Ramirez 59 Cal App 4 1548

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
9:38 Minutes
4-09-98

Detention: A Shade of Suspicion: Weekly

A San Jose Police Officer blends his observations and his expertise into a sustainable search, even when the subject turns out not to be the robber: People v. Weekly 37 Cal App 4th 1264.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
11:10 Minutes
11-09-95

Detention: The Significance of Walking Away

In People v. Souza 9 Cal 4th 224, our Supreme Court reversed a lower court to uphold a narcotics conviction in Watsonville which followed a stop, based in part, upon the suspect walking away. It is all in how you use what you see.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
12:56 Minutes
3-16-95

Detention: When is it Proper to Search the Other Guy?: Samples

To what must an officer be prepared to testify when he detains and pats-down persons not on the suspect list? Does it make a difference when the investigation involves narcotics? People v. Samples, 46 Cal App 4th 1197.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
8:52 Minutes
1-16-97

Detention: With All Due Deliberation: Soun

Creativity and communication combine to solve a murder and win judicial recognition of the fact that detentions need not be rushed, and "reasonable" may depend upon the realities of the situation: People v. Soun 34 Cal App 4th 1494.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
16:44 Minutes
11-09-95

Detentions: Is Race a Factor?

Border Patrol agents, tipped by a motorist, stopped two vehicles and found illegal aliens with drugs and ammo. The Ninth Circuit upheld the stop, but overruling an earlier decision, held that ethnicity and suspicionless conduct could not be factors in establishing reasonable suspicion.

Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Montero-Camargo (9th Circuit 2000) DAR 3733.

Golden West College
2000
8:11 Minutes
6-08-00

Law and Legal Issues

Detentions On Anonymous Tips

After getting an anonymous phone call that a described individual at a specified location was carrying a gun, police detained and frisked JL, who matched the description, was at the location, and had a concealed handgun. The U.S. Supreme Court suppressed the weapon, ruling that such an anonymous tip was not sufficient for reasonable suspicion.

Cases/Statutes cited: Terry v. Ohio (1968) 392 US; Alabama v. White (1990) 496 US 325; Florida v. JL (2000) DAR 3223.

Golden West College
2000
9:29 Minutes
5-11-00

Disclosure of Peace Officer's Records

Defendants are entitled to disclosure of records of an officer's personnel file under both Brady and Pitchess. In order to obtain such records no more than five years old, the defense must make a stronger showing of relevance under Brady. Cases/Statutes cited: Pitchess v. Superior Court (1974) 11 C3d 531; Brady v. Maryland (1963) 373 U.S. 83; City of Los Angeles v. Superior Court (Brandon) (200) DAR 9743.

Golden West College
2002
7:57 Minutes
10-17-02

Discovery of Officer's Confidential Information

A defendant in a criminal case may only obtain confidential information from an officer's personal file by filing a "Pitchess" motion, and then only upon a judge's review and independent determination that the information should be disclosed. A defendant cannot circumvent this process by filing a discovery motion. Cases/Statutes cited: Pitchess v. Superior Court (1974) 11 C3d 531; Garden Grove Police Dept. v. Superior Court (2001) DAR 5165.

Golden West College
2001
6:43 Minutes
10-11-01

Doctor's Prescription for Marijuana Use... Just a Little Late

In this Prop. 215 case, Serge Rigo was arrested for cultivation of marijuana the day before voters approved the Compassionate Use Act (Health & Safety Code 11362.5). Three months later he had a psychiatrist prescribe marijuana for him. The issue is whether getting a doctor's approval after an arrest is a defense to a charge of cultivating marijuana.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Rigo (99 Daily Journal D.A.R. 699, Jan. 22, 1999)

Golden West College
1999
8:06 Minutes
4-08-99

Domestic Violence: Claim of Right Defense Disapproved: Tupunga

Officers responding to a violent home invasion properly respond to the intruder's explanation because, as Don Ingraham explains, it is best to let suspects tell their stories early on. In this case, the defendant claimed he was attempting to take back money that was his, but the Court acknowledged the violent context in which the property claim was attempted.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Tupunga 65 Cal App4 287.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
5:56 Minutes
10-08-98

Domestic Violence: Court Orders Telecourse

A critical tool for protection of victims and intervention into violent situations is the use of the court order. This program examines Emergency Protective Orders, Restraining Orders, describes how to identify the primary aggressor and avoid the dual arrest, examines workplace violence and related protective orders, and discusses foreign restraining orders/Full Faith and Credit. (Ref.) (98-02)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
2-19-98

Domestic Violence: Court Orders Telecourse - Updated

Many laws governing domestic violence court orders have changed recently, making it critical that peace officers are updated. This telecourse reinforces the most important aspects of the Domestic Violence: Court Orders telecourse from February 1998, covers some important additional topics, and updates officers on changes since 1998. The telecourse covers these seven topics: 1) Types of Orders, 2) Service & Validity, 3) Emergency Protective Orders, 4) Firearms, 5) Bail/Custodial Issues, 6) Enhancing Victim Safety, and 7) Additional Legal Changes. (Ref.) (00-08)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
8-24-00

Domestic Violence: Evidence Code §1109

San Jose Police lay the foundation for Evidence Code 1109, which permits Jurors to know about the defendant's prior offenses (including years of threats, assaults, weapon brandishing, and physical abuse), even when the victim's fear of retaliation pressures him or her to recant prior statements.

Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Acosta 71 Cal App 4th 1206.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

7:12 Minutes

1-13-00

Don't Hide the Ball

In obtaining a search warrant based upon the testimony of an informant, police are obliged to disclose unfavorable as well as favorable information about the informant. Justice Bedsworth discusses what kind of information must be disclosed and reminds officers of a way to get a search warrant without an affidavit.

Golden West College

1997

10:35 Minutes

6-05-97

Drug House Abatement and Our Money Back: McCullough

In the current crunch it may be worth considering alternatives to some traditional techniques of confronting crack house blight: the City of Oakland and Oakland PD prevailed in one such case, and recovered their full costs. Worth thinking about?

Alameda County District Attorney

1996

10:26 Minutes

9-12-96

DUI and the Corpus Delicti Rule

The Corpus Delicti Rule requires a prima facie showing that a crime occurred independent of the defendant's statement. Before a defendant who admits driving can be convicted of DUI, there must be some evidence that somebody under the influence drove a vehicle. Cases cited: People v. McNorton (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th Supp. 1; People v. Scott (1999) 76 Cal.App.4th 411; People v. Nelson (1983) 140 Cal.App.3d Supp. 1.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

7:38 Minutes

2-14-02

DUI Arrests Outside Officer's Presence

Vehicle Code Section 40300.5(e) allows an officer to arrest a DUI suspect who drove outside the officer's presence where there is probable cause to believe the suspect was DUI and delaying arrest would result in the loss of evidence of the suspect's blood alcohol level. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Schofield (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 968; Vehicle Code Section 40300.5

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

6:53 Minutes

9-13-01

DUI Murder

When a drunk driver kills another person, the case may be charged as a murder under certain circumstances. This segment reviews the evidence and investigative techniques that may result in a murder prosecution.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Watson (1991) 30 C3d 290

Golden West College

1998

8:03 Minutes

10-08-98

Dying Declarations

The "dying declaration" exception to the hearsay rule allows into evidence certain statements made by a person who later dies. Justice Bedsworth talks about how important this rule can be to law enforcement and discusses Gatson, in which the Court of Appeal explains the exception and how it applies.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Gatson (1998) 60 Cal App 4th 1020.

Golden West College

1998

7:29 Minutes

12-03-98

E.C. §1043: Discovery of Peace Officer's Personnel File

Under Evidence Code §1043, a peace officer's personnel file may be discoverable by the defense upon showing that information therein may be relevant to the officer's credibility.

Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Hustead (1999) 74 CA 4th 410; People v. Memro (1985) 38 C3d 658.

Golden West College

2000

7:00 Minutes

4-06-00

Law and Legal Issues

Effect of Miranda Violation on Voluntariness of Subsequent Confession

An officer's misconduct which renders that first interview/statement involuntary also runs the risk of tainting subsequent interviews/statements unless it can be established that the taint has been dissipated by other factors. Cases/Statutes cited: Oregon v. Elstad (1985) 470 U.S. 298; Garvin v. Farmon (2001) DAR 8049.

Golden West College
2001
7:15 Minutes
12-13-01

Elder Abuse Under P.C. Section 368(a)

California Supreme Court defines crime of elder abuse, pursuant to Penal Code Section 368(a).

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Heitzman (1995) 95 Daily Journal DAR 78 (Jan. 4, 1995)

Golden West College
1995
13:04 Minutes
3-16-95

Electronic Interception: Think Twice

Officers considering electronic surveillance can no longer rely on PC' 633 (allows interception and recording of communications) to answer all the questions about permissibility but must also be concerned with other Penal Code provisions, Public Utility Code restrictions, the Federal Electronics Communication Privacy Act, and State and Federal constitutional measures. Expert advice is recommended before proceeding with electronic surveillance.

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC' 633, 629, 629.84, 629.86, 631, 632, 636.2600; PUC' 2891; 18 ' USC 2511.

Golden West College
1998
12:07 Minutes
8-06-98

Elements of Assault

This case adds a new element to P.C. Section 12020 Dirk and Dagger, of which the field officer and the charging D.A. needs to be aware.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Hyun 77 Cal App 4 285.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
6:00 Minutes
6-08-00

Elements of Crime: Aspects of Asportation

People v. Johnson, decided 23 January, provides essential clarification of what evidence is required in an investigation of kidnapping, or other offenses or enhancements in which the proof of asportation is essential to winning the maximum sentence.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
9:38 Minutes
4-27-95

Elements: Casing Compounds Criminality: Kwok

In a case that otherwise might have been charged as a single count of burglary, a suspect gets a double burglary sentence because he entered an apartment (with permission) a first time to prepare the door lock for his second visit (without permission).

Cases/Statutes Cited: Kwok 63 CApp4 1236

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
5:42 Minutes
8-06-98

Elements: False Personation: Lee PC 529

"Keeping it in the family" is no defense to false personation, as an untruthful parolee learned in this case involving the Los Angeles Police Department.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Lee PC 529, 69 CA 4th 1121

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
4:30 Minutes
4-08-99

Elements: Identity Theft: PC 530.5

This segment highlights a 1999 penal code that reflects increasing social concern over deception and disguise. Although it sounds like "false personation," this particular section is strictly limited, as Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC 530.5

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
4:57 Minutes
4-08-99

Law and Legal Issues

Elements: Meth is Ripe Before it's Done: Heath

In this case, a well-executed drug raid by the San Bernardino Police Dept. gets a most welcome decision on progressive preparation of H&S 11379(a) Methamphetamine.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Heath 66 Cal App 4 697

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:44 Minutes
11-05-98

Elements: PC 12020 "Dirk or Dagger" Defined: In re George W.

Another court takes a look at what it takes to prove that the "pointy thing" in the suspect's pocket really qualifies as a dirk or dagger. Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re George W. 98 CA4th 1208.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:03 Minutes
3-04-99

Elements: PC 12020 Involves A State of Mind: Oskins

Another "dirk and dagger" decision develops an "intent" defense that prosecutors had better be prepared to anticipate and disprove.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Oskins dcd 12 Jan. 99, CDOS 285.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:08 Minutes
3-04-99

Elements: Sentencing

Whether a heroin distributor does eight years or only five depends upon whether the victim of his prior V.C. 2800.3 violation was an accomplice or an airhead.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Henley 72 Cal App 4th 555.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
7:43 Minutes
9-02-99

Elements: A Thesaurus of Threats: Mendoza

The Happy Town street gang demonstrates how to make threats, and the Pomona Police Department and Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office illustrate the statutory range and punitive results of such endeavors.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Mendoza 59 Cal App 4 1333

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
10:29 Minutes
3-05-98

Elements: Wannabes Aren't Conspirators: Cruz

A charge of conspiracy is a powerful weapon against our increasingly multi-defendant drug and morals crimes, but it requires close attention to detail to succeed.

Cases/Statutes Cited: US v Cruz Fed 9, decided 3 October 97.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
14 Minutes
1-08-98

Elements: Who Qualifies as a Robbery Victim?

With defendant-paid restitution limited to victims, the need of the responding officer and investigator to present the whole story and cover all of the victims has resulted in judicial clarification that may help.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Nguyen 67 Cal App 4 1241.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:32 Minutes
2-04-99

"Emergency Entry" of Private Residence

Court finds exigent circumstances justifying entry of house at night. In doing so, it distinguishes the facts of this case from those of United States v. Erickson (9th Circuit, 1993) 991 F.2d 529, in which the court held police could not enter a home based solely upon neighbor's report of two men dragging a bag across backyard and presence of an open basement window. Here court explained - and Judge Bedsworth discusses - the additional facts necessary to support an "emergency entry" of a home.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Murdock v. Stout 95 Daily Journal D.A.R. 536 (April 27, 1995)

Golden West College
1995
12:20 Minutes
7-13-95

Law and Legal Issues

Emergency Justifies Entry of House

Police dispatched to a traffic accident find an abandoned car with an interior covered in blood. Police went to the owner's home and found blood on the walkway and doorframe. A woman inside with a cut on her eye told officers that all was fine, but they entered anyway and found Poulson (the driver of the car) under the influence. Justice Bedsworth explains why this was a legal entry.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Poulson (1998) 69 Cal App 4th Supp 1.

Golden West College
2000
7:31 Minutes
2-03-00

Entry Into Home to Search Person

Although officers may search a person without a warrant based on probable cause, to make entry into a home to conduct such a search requires a warrant, consent, or exigent circumstances. Cases/Statutes cited: Kirk v. Louisiana (2002) DAR 7071; Payton v. New York (1980) 445 U.S. 573.

Golden West College
2002
5:03 Minutes
11-07-02

Entry of Residence to Serve Warrant

Justice Bedsworth examines a Sacramento case in which the wrong man in a murder case was arrested and his home searched, resulting in a lawsuit against the city and the officers involved. Justice Bedsworth discusses what an officer needs to enter a residence to serve an arrest warrant. Cases/Statutes cited: Watts v. City of Sacramento (01 DJ DAR 7351)

Golden West College
2001
7:26 Minutes
10-11-01

Entry With Intent to Shower Using Owner's Soap is Burglary

A person who enters a home with intent to use the homeowner's soap, shampoo, and water for a shower enters with intent to commit theft for purposes of the burglary statute. Cases cited: People v. Martinez (2002) 115 Cal.Rptr. 2d 574.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
3:54 Minutes
3-14-02

Evading the Police: "Distinctively Marked" Vehicle

The recent case of Chicanti holds that an unmarked police unit with an activated siren and front red light may have sufficient "distinctive markings" to put a fleeing suspect on notice that he or she is being pursued by police, under CVC Section 2800.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Chicanti (1999) 71 CA 4th 956; People v. Estrella (1995) 31 CA 4th 716; People v. Mathews (1998) 64 CA 4th 485.

Golden West College
1999
10-07-99
7:09 Minutes

Even Partially Blocked License Plate Violates V.C. 5201

Vehicle Code § 5201 requires, among other things, that a license plate be mounted in a position so as to be clearly visible. If an object, such as a trailer hitch ball, partially obscures the license plate-- at least when viewed from directly behind the vehicle-- there is a violation. Cases cited: People v. White (2001) 93 Cal.App.4th 1022; Veh. Code §5201.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
2:18 Minutes
1-17-02

Everybody Out of the Car!

Pennsylvania v. Minoms (1997) 434 US 106 - At a routine traffic stop, police can order the driver out of the vehicle. No reasons need be given; Maryland v. Wilson (1997) DAR 1668 - Police can order all passengers out at a routine traffic stop. No suspicion required; People v. Gonzales (1992) 7 CA 4th 381 - Passenger may not be detained unless reasonable suspicion of criminal activity exists.

Golden West College
1997
9:05 Minutes
6-05-97

Eviction and Search of Hotel Room

Justice Bedsworth uses the case of U.S. v. Dorais to explain the rules that apply to a frequent search problem: When can police help a hotel/motel manager evict a tenant who has overstayed his/her rental of the room? The answer is that it varies according to the circumstances, but it is not an especially difficult calculation to make. Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Dorais (2001) DJDAR 2187, Mar. 2, 2001.

Golden West College
2001
8:47 Minutes
6-07-01

Law and Legal Issues

Evidence: No Secrets, No Stashes

A homicide prosecution takes 27 years, and as Don Ingraham explains, prosecutors foul to see justice done in the case.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Pratt 99 cods 1209

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

5:27 Minutes

4-08-99

Evidence: The Child Dependency Exception: First Responder Alert

Alameda County DA's Kim Hunter highlights the expanded use of child victim statements to physicians and concerned adults.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re Carmen O. 28 Cal App 4th 980; In re Cindy L. 17 Cal 4th 15; In re Melinda S. 51 Cal 3d 368; Evidence Code 1253, 1360; People v. Brodit 61 Cal App 4 1312.

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

5:28 Minutes

2-04-99

Evidence: Unwanted Weight Loss: Valenzuela and Howard

California H&S Section 11370.4 enhances punishment by the kilogram or liter involved, but as the courts differ whether the weight offered or the weight seized determines the sentenced, the effect of the use of Freon on the weight is demonstrated at the Department of Justice's Advanced Training Center.

Alameda County District Attorney

1995

12:24 Minutes

9-07-95

Evidence Admissable Even Though Search Based on Faulty Information from Probation

No suppression of evidence is required where the officer conducts a search based on information from the county probation department indicating the suspect is still on probation-- even when the information is wrong because the error is attributable to probation rather than to law enforcement. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Ferguson (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 1201.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

6:22 Minutes

12-13-01

Evidence of Elements of 187

When a party-crasher comes back with his gang and the party host is killed, facts sufficient for a death certificate are not necessarily adequate for a conviction: the police response must anticipate and account for the elements of the offense, which are critical to guilt.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Baker 72 Cal App 4th 531.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

6:38 Minutes

3-09-00

Exclusionary Rule: More 'Good Faith' Exceptions

When a police officer relies in "good faith" on another branch of government (such as the legislature or judiciary) in his or her decision to conduct a search, the fruits of that search will generally be admissible, even if the other branch of government was wrong.

Cases/Statutes Cited: U.S. v. Leon (1984) 468 U.S. 897; Illinois v. Krull (1987) 480 U.S. 340; Arizona v. Evans (1995) 131 L.Ed. 2d 34; In re Arron C. (1997) 59 CA 4th 1365.

Golden West College

1998

10:41 Minutes

7-09-98

Exhibiting Firearms (Real and Fake)

Justice Bedsworth uses the case of In re Michael D. as the basis for discussion of all the P.C. § 417 sections. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Michael D. (2002) 100 Cal.App.4th 1015.

Golden West College

2002

8:29 Minutes

10-17-02

Exigent Circumstances: Meth Labs

Courts continue to recognize the dangerous nature of meth labs in their rulings regarding felony-murder, child endangerment, and exigent circumstances. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Odom (1991) 226 CA 3d 1028; People v. James (1998) 62 CA 4th 244; People v. Messina (1985) 165 CA 3d 937; U.S. v. Cervantes (2000) 00 DAR 6237; People v. Duncan (1986) 42 C 3d 91.

Golden West College

2000

6:13 Minutes

11-02-00

Law and Legal Issues

Exigent Circumstances Not Improperly Caused by Police

Exigent circumstances created by improper conduct of the police can't be used to justify a warrantless search. However, officers did not improperly create exigent circumstances by serving a warrant (which allowed the search of the house but, inadvertently, not the garage) for evidence of drug manufacturing. Cases cited: *United States v. Ojeda* (2002) DJDAR 77.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
6:00 Minutes
2-14-02

Expanding the Scope of a Traffic Stop

Although the length of time a suspect can be detained for a traffic offense is fairly limited, the scope of the investigation can be expanded if facts arise that create reasonable suspicion of other criminal activity. This segment shows how evidence of possible drug trafficking was developed during such a stop, and highlights good investigative techniques for disproving a suspect's claim he was not aware of drugs found in his rental car. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Murillo* (9th Cir. 2001) 255 F.3d 1169.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:37 Minutes
10-11-01

Expectation of Privacy in Commercial Structures

The expectation of privacy in a commercial structure is less than that of a residence. Consequently, a suspect may have a greater challenge in establishing "standing" to assert a right to privacy in a commercial building. Cases/Statutes cited: *Minnesota v. Carter* (1998) 525 U.S. 83; *U.S. v. Silva* (2001) DAR 3853.

Golden West College
2001
6:21 Minutes
9-13-01

Extradition/Article IV: Foreign Prosecution Telecourse

This telecourse acquaints viewers with the legal options available to U.S. jurisdictions under Article IV and the resources available in California for successful foreign prosecutions. Learning goals include: 1) understanding foreign prosecution and Article IV, 2) identifying potential Article IV cases, 3) applying investigative procedures for a successful Article IV case, 4) understanding extradition and MLAT Treaties between the U.S. and Mexico, 5) understanding Mexico's legal procedures, and 6) locating resources for Article IV and foreign prosecution. (99-02)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
2-25-99

Failure to I.D. As 148

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC Section 148 - misdemeanor to resist/delay/obstruct official duty "when no other punishment is prescribed". *People v. Ouirga* (1993) 16 CA4th 961 - refusal to ID at felony booking = 148. For all law enforcement personnel.

Golden West College
1995
12:12 Minutes
6-22-95

Failure to Yield

Does driver who makes left turn as soon as light turns green, before traffic from opposite direction begins to move, violate Vehicle Code §21801(a) (Failure to yield right of way to vehicles APPROACHING from opposite direction). Judge Bedsworth discusses a case he wrote.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. March* (1992) 8 Cal App 4th Supp. 1

Golden West College
1996
8:53 Minutes
12-19-96

False Arrest: Custody, Yes; Authority, Not Quite: *Allen v. Portland*

A 1983 civil rights action succeeds where an officer responding to a reported theft of services at a restaurant used an investigatory tactic which, on review, violates the Fourth Amendment. *Allen v. City of Portland*, 93-35212, filed 19 December 1995. Commentary reviews the factors causing custody.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
10:27 Minutes
2-15-96

Law and Legal Issues

Fanny Packs

This segment discusses fanny packs, their uses by criminals, and the law regarding a police officer's right to "pat-down" a fanny pack for weapons, whether it is on or off the suspect's person.

Golden West College

1997

12:32 Minutes

12-04-97

Felony-Murder Rule Cases/Statutes Cited:

This segment discusses the felony-murder rule and the various felonies that may result in a prosecution for first or second degree murder.

Cases/Statutes Cited:

People v. James (1998) 62 CA 4th 244.

Golden West College

1998

7:45 Minutes

9-10-98

The Felony Stop Dilemma

This segment covers several cases:

Florida v. Royer (1983) 460 US 491 - Under the Fourth Amendment, police may make a detention based on reasonable suspicion, or an arrest based on probable cause.

People v. Campbell (1981) 118 CA3d 588 - Use of arrest-like restraints would normally create a de facto arrest, which would require PC.

Adams v. Williams (1972) 407 US 143 - Detention with arrest-like restraints is permissible without PC, if reasonably necessary to prevent flight or danger.

Washington v. Lambert (1996) DJDAR 13034 - Officer and city held civilly liable for false arrest, where felony stop not supported by sufficient evidence of flight/safety risks to justify weapons.

Golden West College

1996

11:36 Minutes

12-19-96

Field Notes:

"Disclose" Does Not Mean "Preserve"

In Arizona v. Youngblood, the U.S. Supreme Court differentiated between the duty to preserve potential evidence from the duty to disclose existing evidence. Thompson v. Superior Court has held that rough notes of witness interviews-- even if reflected in a formal report-- are "statements" that must be disclosed under the statute. Therefore, while officers have no duty to preserve such notes, if the notes are in fact preserved, they are subject to disclosure when statutory discovery becomes operative.

Golden West College

1997

11:50 Minutes

10-09-97

Firearm Confiscation From 5150s

Justice Bedsworth discusses an often forgotten statute that provides for confiscation of firearms as part of a 5150 commitment. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. One Ruger .22 Caliber Pistol (2000) Daily Journal DAR 11365 (Oct. 26, 2000)

Golden West College

2001

7:54 Minutes

2-08-01

Firearms Possession

Penal Code section 12022(a)(1) requires the sentencing court to pile on some extra prison hours if the defendant cultivating the marijuana possessed a firearm; problem was, how close does the firearm have to be to invoke the greater sentence? Another helpful answer, this one from Tehama County; and a comparison of California's answer to one just out from the United States Supreme Court, People v. Bradford, 38 Cal App 4th 1733; and Bailey v. United States, 94-7448, decided 5 December 1995.

Alameda County District Attorney

1996

11:41 Minutes

1-25-97

Fleeting Targets: Bicycles

Police may conduct a warrantless search of any type of mobile vehicle, including a bicycle, if they have probable cause to believe the vehicle contains evidence of a crime. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Allen (2000) 78 CA 4th 445.

Golden West College

2000

7:39 Minutes

9-07-00

Force and Fear in an Armed Robbery

A member of a Los Angeles gang grabs the purse of a woman who walked past him, pulling her backward; he then taunts her, flashing a gun, and she backs away. She does not file a report for ten days, during which he cruises her neighborhood, increasing her fears and intimidation.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Flynn 77 Cal App 4th 737.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

5:21 Minutes

5-11-00

Law and Legal Issues

Forcible Entry to Determine If Resident Needs Help

The “exigent circumstances” exception to the warrant requirement is broad enough to allow officers to enter a residence to check on the safety of the occupants where neighbors familiar with the occupants are concerned and police make reasonable efforts to contact the occupants before entry. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Weise (2001) 87 Cal. App. 4th 1265; People v. Ray (1999) 21 Cal. 4th 464.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:44 Minutes
7-12-01

Free Speech Equals PC §148

Officers attempting to make an arrest are delayed by a bystander who won't stop talking to their suspect seated in a patrol car. Justice Bedsworth explains why free speech is not always free, and why this talk is a crime while other talk would not be. Cases cited: In re Muhammed C. (2002) 95 Cal.App.4th 1325.

Golden West College
2002
6:17 Minutes
6-13-02

Freezing a Residence While Waiting for a Warrant

This video covers a case where police officers were found to have properly entered a residence to prevent the destruction or removal of evidence while awaiting a search warrant. The video discusses the factors courts will consider in deciding whether the “freezing” of a location was constitutional. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Elizabeth G. (2001) 88 Cal. App. 4th 496.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
8:31 Minutes
6-07-01

“Fresh Complaint” Doctrine

The California Supreme Court redefines the “fresh complaint” doctrine. PC Section 637.4 - Cannot require forcible sex crime victim to submit to polygraph to substantiate complaint.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Brown (1994) C4th DAR 16169 -

Golden West College
1995
10:29 Minutes
2-16-95

From Traffic Stop to Drug Seizure: Developing Reasonable Suspicion

The Constitution permits extending the length of a detention for a traffic violation when facts emerge suggesting the driver may also be involved in other illegal activity. CHP Officer John O'Neil provides tips on distinguishing between the motorist who is violating traffic laws from the motorist who is violating drug trafficking laws.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
10:09 Minutes
4-05-01

Full Search of Curfew Violator Upheld

The Fourth District Court of Appeal has recently upheld a full search of a juvenile arrested for a curfew violation. Justice Bedsworth analyzes the case and explains when a full search of a curfew violation is justified.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re Charles C. (1999) Daily Journal DAR 11843, Nov. 26, 1999; In re Demetrius A. (1989) 208 Cal App. 3d 1245; In re Justin B. (1999) 69 Cal App. 4th 879.

Golden West College
2000
7:39 Minutes
3-09-00

Gangs: Proving the PC 186.20 “STEP” Enhancements: Gardeley

The California Supreme Court reversed the 6th District's refusal to impose the STEP enhancement in a gang-related mugging, thereby endorsing the prosecution by the Santa Clara County DA's Office and the work of San Jose PD Detective Patrick Boyd. Boyd details how coordination of gang and patrol units pays off.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
12:58 Minutes
5-08-97

Getting Consent to Search from Bus Passengers

Officers who board a bus to ask questions of passengers and seek consent to search their persons or luggage are not required to tell the passengers they have a right to refuse to cooperate. This segment recreates a case based on this principle, and discusses the factors that the Supreme Court looked at in finding the police conduct on the bus was not coercive.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
8:00 Minutes
8-15-02

'Good Faith' Has Its Limits

Is a search warrant that is otherwise flawless invalid because the facts supporting it are contained in a document called "Statement of Probably Cause," which was separate from the affidavit sworn to and signed by the officer? Is this a case where the officer's good faith can save the warrant? The answer is... sometimes!

Golden West College

1997

12:38 Minutes

2-06-97

H&S Section 11353.6: Drug Transactions Within 1000 Feet of Schools

Discusses recent changes to Health and Safety Code Section 11353.6, and what constitutes a drug transaction in a "Public Area" within the meaning of the statute.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Jiminez (1995) 95 DAR 3346

Golden West College

1995

8:49 Minutes

6-22-95

H&S Section 11379: Transportation

Justice Bedsworth discusses the LaCross case and his own opinion in Emmal, which explains the basic elements of Health and Safety Code statutes pertaining to the transportation of drugs. An officer may need less to make a case than he or she thought. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. LaCross (2001) 91 Cal. App.4th 182; People v. Emmal (1998) 68 Cal. App.4th 1313.

Golden West College

2001

8:11 Minutes

12-13-01

H&S Section 11550(e): Under the Influence With a Gun

Ten years ago, the Legislature set one year's confinement (prison or jail) for any person under the influence of cocaine, heroin, meth, or PCP and who is in "immediate personal possession of a loaded operable firearm." The recent Pena decision defines the circumstances under which this situation can be charged. Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Pena 99 cdos 7604.

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

4:37 Minutes

11-04-99

HGN: It Takes a Rocket Scientist...

This segment covers several cases, including:

People v. Leahy (1994) DAR 15165 - HGN testimony is based on new scientific procedures and must meet Kelly foundation.

People v. Kelly (1976) 17 C3d 24 - Sets forth the general test for admissibility of scientific evidence.

Frye v. US (DC Cir. 1923) 293 F 1013 - Former Federal test of scientific acceptance. Daubert v. Dow (1993) 125 L Ed2d 469 - Holds that the Federal rules of evidence replaced the Frye test in federal finals.

Golden West College

1994

12:04 Minutes

1-12-95

High-Speed Pursuit

Justice Bedsworth discusses the laws that provide immunity to officers and cities or counties for injuries caused by high-speed pursuit. In analyzing the Laguna Beach and Sacramento cases, he clarifies the law that applies to "low frequency, high-risk" incidents.

Cases/Statutes Cited: McGee v. City of Laguna Beach '97 DJ D.A.R. 9141, July 18, 1997; City of Sacramento v. Superior Court (1982) 131 Cal. App. 3d 395.

Golden West College

1997

11:58 Minutes

9-04-97

High-Tech Crimes and Conflict of Interest

Justice Bedsworth discusses an issue that is currently before the CA Supreme Court and may take years to resolve: to what extent may police and prosecutors accept private contributions to particular prosecutors? Cases/Statutes cited: Hambarian v. Superior Court (2001); People v. Eubanks (1996) 14 Cal 4th 580.

Golden West College

2001

8:49 Minutes

10-11-01

Home Search: Consent By Minor: People v. Santiago

The Fourth Amendment's bar against entry into a residence-- except in exigency, with a warrant, or by qualifying consent-- has repeatedly raised challenges on the last exception: was it voluntary? Did the consenting person have authority? Santiago recognizes a limited exception which is found more often.

Alameda County District Attorney

1997

10:22 Minutes

11-06-97

Law and Legal Issues

Homicide: Dropping the Duress Defense

A gang murder in San Diego, from which one of the killers fled back to Cambodia, demonstrates how determination and adaptability in an investigation can result in a conviction despite the odds.

Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Son* 79 Cal App4 224

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

6:00 Minutes

6-08-00

Homicide: Negligent Discharge of Firearm

The courts take a shot at clarifying Penal Code 246.3 and the evidence needed to prove the perpetration of a felony inherently dangerous to human life. Cases/Statutes cited: CLEM 78 Cal App 4 346.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

7:00 Minutes

7-06-00

Homicide Investigations: Provocative Act Doctrine: Garcia

Proper analysis of the scene of a fatal residential raid pays off for officers in Stanislaus County when the resulting deaths are charged to the surviving burglar though it was the victim who did the shooting.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Garcia* 69 Cal App 4 1324.

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

6:07 Minutes

5-06-99

Hot Identifications and Cold Feet: Cuevas

The California Supreme Court has recognized that a rule requiring corroboration of a disclaimed identification makes no sense in the face of increasing witness intimidation. Police must anticipate problems and preserve an admissible and convincing identification.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Cuevas*, 12 Cal 4th 186
People v. Medina, 11 Cal 4th 694

Alameda County District Attorney

1996

12:08 Minutes

3-21-96

How Many Residences Can a Sex Offender Have?

P.C. Section 290 requires convicted sex offenders to register with the chief of police in the cities which they live. But, what determines where a person lives? Justice Bedsworth discusses a case in which a defendant claimed he still lived at the address where he registered, though he kept his belongings and personal effects elsewhere.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Horn* (98 Daily Journal D.A.R. 12423) Dec. 9, 1998.

Golden West College

1999

8:00 Minutes

2-04-99

How Not To Get a Suspect Out of His House

The California Court of Appeal says police—where they do not already have probable cause for arrest or suspicious circumstances justifying a detention—cannot employ a ruse in order to lure a suspect out of his/her house for questioning. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Reyes* (2000) 87 CA 4th 7; *People v. Rand* (1972) 23 Cal. 3rd 579.

Golden West College

2001

8:08 Minutes

4-05-01

Identification: Carpenter

Conflicting descriptions and composites complicated the pursuit of the “Trailside Killer,” but the court approves the lineup and curbs placed on the defense.

Alameda County District Attorney

1997

15:22 Minutes

8-07-97

Identification: Lumitap

Even when the identifying witness made contact with the suspect in a postal theft before the police responded to his 911 call, the burden of showing a fair and hint-free identification remains on law enforcement.

Alameda County District Attorney

1997

7:15 Minutes

8-07-97

Illegal Arrest "For Investigation"

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled at least five times, since 1969, that involuntary transportation of a suspect to the police station for printing, interrogation, or other "investigation" is a defacto arrest that must be supported by probable cause, the practice persists. In this case, police detained a robbery suspect nine days after the crime and, though they lacked probable cause, they took him to the station "to question him regarding the robbery." The resulting confession was ruled inadmissible, and his robbery conviction was reversed.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Gonzaless (1998) 64 CA4th 432.

Golden West College
1998
6:38 Minutes
10-08-98

Illegal Dirks and Daggers: The Necessary Intent

Carrying a concealed dirk or dagger is a violation of P.C. 12020 as long as the suspect knows he or she is carrying it and knows it may be used as a stabbing weapon to inflict great bodily injury or death. It is not necessary to show that the suspect actually intended to use it as a stabbing weapon. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Rubalcava (2000) 23 Cal.4th 322.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:58 Minutes
5-03-01

Implied Miranda Waivers OK'd (Again)

Although a long line of state and federal cases has held that Miranda waivers may be either expressed or implied, a few diehards in the criminal justice system have refused to accept the law of implied waivers. After the Court of Appeal in an Orange County case reversed a double murder conviction (based, in part, on statements obtained with implied waivers), the California Supreme Court reinstated the conviction, ruling unanimously that implied waivers are legally sufficient to satisfy Miranda, based on "well-established law."

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Whitson (1998) 17 CA 4th 229)

Golden West College
1998
11:11 Minutes
4-09-98

Indecent Exposure: The Latest Causes and Issues

Answers key questions about P.C. § 314(1) in light of the latest case law: Must suspect expose naked genitals to be charged? Does the suspect have to act for the purpose of sexual arousal? Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Archer (2002) 98 Cal.App.4th 402; People v. Massicot (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 920; In re Dallas W. (2001) 85 Cal.App.4th 937; P.C. § 314.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
5:37 Minutes
8-15-02

In-home Questioning and Miranda

Storm, suspected in his girlfriend's murder, failed a polygraph and was not arrested. However, two days later police went to his home and questioned him there. He was not Mirandized, but as Justice Bedsworth explains, that is usually not required for questioning in a suspect's home. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Storm (2000) Daily Journal DAR 4059, April 21, 2000.

Golden West College
2000
6:07 Minutes
7-06-00

Interference or Protected Expression?: Robles

Distinguishing First Amendment-protected free speech from active interference in police business calls for precision and documentation, but it can save an arrest.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
16:22 Minutes
3-06-97

Interpreter's Translation of Witness' Statement Not Hearsay

If an unbiased and sufficiently skilled person acts as an interpreter for an officer speaking to a non-English-speaking witness or defendant, what the interpreter says is not hearsay. An officer can testify to what a non-English-speaking witness said even though the officer only heard it via an interpreter. Cases cited: Correa v. Superior Court (2002) 27 Cal.4th. 444.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
7:04 Minutes
4-11-02

Law and Legal Issues

Interrogation on Separate But Related Crime

The Sixth Amendment right to counsel applies only to the offense the defendant has been charged with. Police are free to investigate and interrogate the defendant on other crimes that may be related to the charged offense, including threatening or soliciting to kill witnesses of the charged offense. Cases/Statutes cited: *Massiah v. U.S.* (1964) 377 U.S. 201; *People v. Keller* (2001) 87 CA 4th 40; *U.S. v. Covarrubias* (1999) 179 F 3d 1219.

Golden West College
2001
6:37 Minutes
6-07-01

Interrogation: Afterlife of Miranda Admonition: Miller

Detectives cannot expect to conduct a continuous interrogation: sometimes you may have tactical reasons not to. How long a lapse can there be before you need to reMirandize? *People v. Miller* 45 Cal App 4th 412; *Guam v. Pena* 72 Fed 3d 767.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
8:26 Minutes
12-19-96

Interrogation: Are You Invoking, or Just Curious?

In *People v. Crittenden*, 9 Cal 4th 83, properly handling of the suspect's inquiry in the middle of Miranded interrogation by a detective in Chico saves the admissibility of a statement that leads to a double murder conviction. You have to anticipate what the Court needs to know.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
12:09 Minutes
4-27-95

Interrogation: Castillo

LAPD homicide investigators managed to show concern for a suspect's family without violating the rules against offering leniency, which the courts treat as coercive.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Castillo* 53 Cal. App. 4th 416

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
10:00 Minutes
10-09-97

Interrogation: Custody and Miranda: Thompson v. Keohane

The United States Supreme Court reverses and returns an Alaskan murder conviction because the 9th Circuit failed to reassess whether the suspect was in custody, even though the interrogators said that he was free to go. *Thompson v. Keohane*, 94-6615, filed 29 November 1995. Commentary relates this holding to that in *People v. Hicks*, 39 Cal App 4th 49, which should alert us to the same problem to be anticipated.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
9:45 Minutes
2-15-96

Interrogation: Dr. Encourage and Mr. Coerce: Vasila

The line between encouragement and coercion may be hard to discern when there are elements of exigency in play, but it must be recognized and rigidly respected, or we can't use a thing. *People v. Vasila*, decided 27 September.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
11:28 Minutes
12-21-95

Interrogation: Extending the "Rescue" Exception: Stevenson

Proving again that doing the reasonable thing is what the courts expect and hold to, a Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff recovers cocaine and recovers the suspect's life expectation, even though the defense claims a Miranda foul.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
9:43 Minutes
4-03-97

Interrogation: Saying So Doesn't Make It So: Aguilera

If the Beheler assurance that the person being interrogated is "free to go" is compromised by your manner or later qualification, your excuse not to give a full Miranda collapses, too.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
8:44 Minutes
4-03-97

Interrogation: Surviving Miranda Errors: Whitfield

One of the persistent misconceptions of the Miranda requirement is if police don't satisfy it, resultant physical evidence cannot be used. The US Supreme Court has always held otherwise, and California has finally caught on: *arrividerci*, Zolnay!

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Whitfield* 46 Cal App 4th 947.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
11:45 Minutes
11-21-96

Interrogation: The Irrelevance of Focus

The California Supreme Court pulls back on the relevance of focus, as the US Supreme suggested, but helpfully lays out what it will be looking for when it is not coercive. *People v. Stansbury*, 9 Cal 4th 824.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
11:15 Minutes
6-22-95

Interrogation: Witness Coercion

Coercive police questioning of a suspect that produces an "involuntary" statement will result in suppression of that statement. But in order for a witness statement to be suppressed, the coercion must be to such a degree so as to render the statement "unreliable." Cases cited: *People v. Jenkins* (2000) 22 Cal.4th 900; *People v. Lee* (2002) 95 Cal.4th 793.

Golden West College
2002
8:17 Minutes
7-11-02

Interview and Interrogation: Media Muffs Miranda

Every peace officer knows about the Miranda warning, but most of what officers know is wrong. In rebuttal of recent rumors, Don Ingraham takes a brief "back to basics" on this critical but commonplace component of a case.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *U.S. v. DOE* 9th Circuit, 99 cdos 929, decided 17 March.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
6:06 Minutes
6-03-99

Inventory Search of Motorcycles

Tulare County Sheriff's deputies' productive pursuit of a bike-bolstered thief and drug-pusher overwhelms the defense's demand for a PC \$1538.5 (suppression of the ensuing evidence) — despite absence of a fully formal, published procedural policy.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Van Hugh Needham* 00 CDOS 2307.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:55 Minutes
5-11-00

Inventory Searches

This case discusses the need for and the appropriate criteria to be included in an inventory search policy. As Justice Bedsworth explains, all peace officers must be able to articulate their department's policy regarding inventory searches. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Needham* (2000) 79 CA 4th 260.

Golden West College
2000
7:49 Minutes
11-02-00

Inventory Search: "Officer, Can I Take Some Things Out?"

Inventory searches must be conducted according to department policy, and the discretion of the officers must be strictly limited. Justice Bedsworth highlights an Oregon case that raises the issue of an owner's removal of personal property from a vehicle before the inventory. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Penn* (2000) Daily Journal DAR 12915, Dec. 7, 2000.

Golden West College
2001
6:53 Minutes
3-08-01

Investigating Hazmat Dumping

Sacramento fire fighters and county authorities investigating a hazardous materials dumping survive a challenge to their search, leading to a strong decision on the "apparent authority" exception under the 4th Amendment.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *U.S. v. Fiorillo* 99 CDOS 5613.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:26 Minutes
2-03-00

Law and Legal Issues

Investigations: Cover Taping in a Holding Cell: Hines

The suspects in a Sacramento homicide were arrested and placed together in a holding cell. The cell was bugged, and the defense protested playing the audio tape of the suspects' conversation. The California Supreme Court found nothing to condemn and some things to praise in this case.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Hines 15 Cal 4 997.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
9:57 Minutes
11-06-97

Investigations: Polygraphs, Mirandas, and Single Photo I.D.s

As Don Ingraham explains, in affirming the death penalty for a serial sexual assailant and murderer, the Supreme Court blows off some of the defense flak and clarifies the investigators' options.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Ochoa

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:49 Minutes
2-04-99

Investigations: Seeking Most Severe Sanctions for Robbery: Anzalone

In this case, the California Supreme Court reversed both a robbery and the robber's commitment as a P.C. 2960 Mentally Disabled Offender, incidentally tossing out earlier cases on the elements of robbery.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Anzalone 19 Cal 4 1074.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:35 Minutes
5-06-99

"It's Only Words"

This segment briefly highlights three cases where actions speak louder than words: 1) the arrest a of person for verbal challenge to police authority violates the First Amendment, 2) the arrest of an auto passenger for an obscene gesture and shouting obscenities violates First and Fourth Amendments, and 3) the arrest of an argumentative airport patron while he was demanding officers' identification violates civil rights.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Houston v. Hill (1987) 482 US 451; Duran v. Douglas (CA9 1990) 904 F2d 1372; Know v. Phoenix (CA9 1997) DJ DAR 11568.

Golden West College
1998
9:41 Minutes
1-08-98

Justifying Detentions: "Fight Plus"

In this case, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that sudden flight from approaching police, plus the high-crime reputation of the area, amounted to reasonable suspicion for a ped stop. Flight alone, however, is not necessarily enough.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Illinois v. Wardlow (2000) DAR 389 WL 16315; People v. Souza (1994) 9 C4th 224.

Golden West College
2000
7:44 Minutes
3-09-00

Juvenile Antics: Graffiti and "Mooning"

The practice of "mooning" is not a violation of the indecent exposure laws unless the perpetrator has a "lewd intent." However, marking up a glass window with graffiti is a violation of vandalism laws, even though the mark is easily erased and no actual damage is done. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Dallas W. (2000) DJDAR 13569; In re Smith (1972) 7 Cal. 3d 362; In re Nicholas Y. (2000) DJDAR 13575.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
6:28 Minutes
2-08-01

"Keep-a-Knockin"

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC 844/1531 - California statutes require knock-notice before forcible entry to serve arrest/search warrant. People v. Tacy (1987) 195 CA3d 1402 - Knock-notice violations can result in the suppression of evidence. Wilson v. Arkansas (1995) -, Daily Journal D.A.R. 6470 - U.S. Supreme Court holds that knock-notice is a component of Fourth Amendment reasonableness, and is therefore required, absent exigent circumstances.

Golden West College
1995
11:06 Minutes
8-17-95

Knock-Notice and the Domestic Dispute

Police receive a call that a man has threatened two female occupants of a home and is on his way there. When the police arrive, they see the defendant through an open door, enter, and confront him. A struggle ensues, during which the police take a gun he cannot legally possess because he is a felon. Can the gun be suppressed because they failed to "knock-notice" at the door? Justice Bedsworth explains the answer.

Cases/Statutes Cited: United States v. Phillips ('98 Daily Journal D.A.R. 7792; 9th Circuit Court of Appeal).

Golden West College
1998
8:59 Minutes
9-10-98

Knock-Notice: How Long Must We Wait?

Discusses the latest federal knock-notice case, where the court held that waiting 15-20 seconds after knocking and announcing-- then breaking down the door-- was not a sufficient compliance with knock-notice requirements. Justice Bedsworth explains the court's holding and what police must do in response to it. Cases cited: U.S. v. Banks 02 DJDAR 2609.

Golden West College
2002
7:54 Minutes
7-11-02

Knock-Notice: Inner Doors

Under Penal Code Section 1531, police are required to give knock-notice before making entry to search. However, courts are split in the opinion of whether knock-notice must also be given at closed doors inside the residence.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Mays (1998) 67 CA 4th 969.

Golden West College
1999
5:56 Minutes
4-08-99

Knock-Notice: The Latest Info, Part 1

Failure to follow the proper knock-notice procedure can result in the suppression of everything found in the house, even if the search is done pursuant to a search warrant. Absent exigent or other unusual circumstances, the occupants must be given reasonable time to voluntarily answer the door. Among the cases/Statutes cited: People v. Hoag(2000) DAR 10663; U.S. v. Reilly (2000) DAR 10041; U.S. v. Granville (2000) DAR 9565.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:15 Minutes
11-02-00

Knock-Notice: The Latest Info, Part 2

Whether failure to comply with the proper knock-notice procedure will be excused depends on a variety of factors, including prior knowledge of the suspect's behavior, the type of crime being investigated, and the facts arising at time of entry. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Hoag(2000) DAR 10663; U.S. v. Reilly (2000) DAR 10041; U.S. v. Granville (2000) DAR 9565.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:12 Minutes
11-02-00

Knock-Notice: The Latest Info, Part 3

Sometimes full compliance with the knock-notice requirements may be excused so long as the policy concerns behind the knock-notice rules are met. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Hoag(2000) DAR 10663; Penal Code Sections 1531, 844.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
5:33 Minutes
11-02-00

Knock-Notice Under Exigent Circumstances

The requirement that peace officers give knock-notice prior to entry is not automatically dispensed with because the officers have exigent circumstances that justify a warrantless entry.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Miller (1999) 69 CA 4th 190.

Golden West College
1999
7:12 Minutes
6-03-99

Latest News From the DNA Wars

The 4th District Court of Appeal upholds use of DNA evidence in rape case. This is key decision; other courts had recently excluded DNA evidence. This may be the case which goes farthest toward setting the issue once and for all.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Soto 94 Daily Journal D.A.R. (Nov. 1994)

Golden West College
1995
8:53 Minutes
4-27-95

Law and Legal Issues

Latest Rules on PAS Test

If it can be shown that a preliminary alcohol screening (PAS) test was properly functioning, the operator was qualified to give the test, and the test was properly administered, failure to comply with Title 17 (which governs the PAS test procedures) is not fatal. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Williams* (2002) 28 Cal.App.4th 408.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

7:35 Minutes

10-17-02

Law Review:

What Is Required for a Legal Detention?

Provides a definition for a legal detention and highlights the criteria needed to justify the "reasonable suspicion" requirement for a detention. Presents examples of valid and invalid legal detention using two brief scenarios that test the viewer's understanding of the concepts presented. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1998

5:58 Minutes

4-09-98

Law Review:

When Can Officers Search a Vehicle Incidental to Arrest?

This segment provides an answer to this common situation and provides a rationale for the law. It highlights the "Arms Reach" or "Wingspan" rules and describes circumstances under which a vehicle may be relocated for a later search. The video also defines two types of searches: 1) probable cause searches, and 2) searches incidental to arrest. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department

1998

6:05 Minutes

5-07-98

Less Than Lethal Force

The 2000 *Deorle v. Rutherford* case has been interpreted by some as requiring that officers warn the target of less than lethal force (dogs, rubber bullets, beanbag shot, etc.) before it is used. The 9th Circuit has twice revised that opinion. Justice Bedsworth provides his interpretation of what the case means. Cases/Statutes cited: *Deorle v. Rutherford* (272 F3d 1272).

Golden West College

2002

10:33 Minutes

11-07-02

Lewd Act Must Be Between Customer and Prostitute

Prostitution includes "any lewd act between persons for money or other consideration." Where erotic dancers at a club sexually touch each other, no act of prostitution has occurred. Cases/Statutes cited: *Wooten v. Superior Court* (2001) 93 Cal.App.4th 422; Pen. Code §266(h), 266(i)(a)(4), 647(b).

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

7:37 Minutes

1-17-02

Limited Search for License and Registration Upheld

An officer stopping a driver for a traffic violation may conduct a limited search of the vehicle for license and registration where the driver has not responded to a request for those documents, so long as the search is limited to areas where it is reasonable to believe those documents would be found. Cases cited: *In re Arturo D.* 2002 27 Cal.4th 60.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

11:22 Minutes

3-14-02

Manipulation of a Passenger's Luggage Violates Fourth Amendment

Absent probable cause, an officer violates the Fourth Amendment by manipulating the luggage of a bus passenger in an exploratory manner. Cases/Statutes cited: *Bond v. United States* (2000) 146 L.Ed.2d 365.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

6:22 Minutes

10-05-00

Megan's Law for Patrol Officers

Designed as a briefing tool for San Jose patrol officers, this program summarizes California Megan's Law guidelines and tells under what conditions a field officer may release sex offender information to the public. The video also advises exactly what information may be disclosed by the field officer. For patrol officers.

San Jose Police Department

1997

6:30 Minutes

1-08-98

Law and Legal Issues

Megan's Law Telecourse

On September 26, 1996, the Governor signed into law Assembly Bill 1562. This law implements California's version of Megan's Law by providing the public with photographs and descriptive information on approximately 57,000 of the more than 70,000 individuals who have been previously convicted of committing sex crimes and are required to register their whereabouts with local law enforcement. This telecourse assists law enforcement agencies in implementing all aspects of Megan's Law. (Ref.) (97-04)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
4-17-97

Miranda and Custody: Culprit Control Condoned: In re Joseph R.

A Santa Ana officer had his hands full with a bus stoning investigation but came up with a culprit and a helpful precedent. Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re Joseph R. 5 Cal App 4 954.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:34 Minutes
12-03-98

Miranda and Interrogation by Police Psychologist

Justice Bedsworth discusses a death penalty murder case in which the federal courts just threw out the death penalty finding. The issue is whether a police psychologist's questioning came within the Miranda rule. Cases cited: Ghent v. Woodford 02 DJDAR 1614.

Golden West College
2002
6:37 Minutes
5-16-02

Miranda and Search Warrant Service

The 4th District Court of Appeal, Division 3, has held that there are circumstances under which the "public safety exception" to the Miranda rule excuses advising a suspect of his rights before questioning. In this segment, Justice Bedsworth explains that when an officer has a warrant to search a home for large quantities of contraband, the officer may ask the owner/occupant of the home about guns, codefendants, etc., without Mirandizing, as long as the officer is doing so for his/her own safety rather than to get incriminating statements.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Simpson (1998) 65 Cal App 4 854

Golden West College
1998
8:18 Minutes
11-05-98

Miranda: ...Anything!

Justice Bedsworth discusses a recent federal case in which a Miranda violation was found even though police told the suspect not to talk. Believe it or not, this was the right call, and hearing about this case could keep other peace officers from making this mistake.

Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Orso (01 DJDAR 10089) Sept. 18, 2001.

Golden West College
2001
7:08 Minutes
11-08-01

Miranda: Asking Isn't Interviewing: Thongvilay

Riverside officers responding to the scene of a fatal collision come back with admissions by the un-Miranded suspect, which the courts approve and on which the jury convicts.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Thongvilay 62 CalApp4 71

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
11:04 Minutes
6-11-98

Law and Legal Issues

Miranda: Bifurctated Schmifurcated

This segment covers several cases, including:

Miranda v. Arizona (1996) 384 US 436 - Waiver must be "voluntary, knowing and intelligent".

Michigan v. Mosley (1975) 423 US 96 - OK to reinitiate discussion (with waiver) on Case B if suspect invoked silence on Case A.

Edwards v. Arizona (1981) 451 US 477 - Cannot reinitiate on Case B if suspect invoked counsel on Case A.

Moran v. Burlane (1986) 475 US 412 - "Knowing and intelligent" waiver requires "full awareness" of the rights being waived.

Golden West College
1996
11:28 Minutes
5-23-96

Miranda: How Precise Must the Advisement Be?

While Miranda does not require that precise words be used in the advisement, it does require the advisement of all four of the elements of Miranda. Officers who attempt to ad-lib or not read from their Miranda card risk missing one of the four required advisements. Cases cited: Duckworth v. Eagan (1989) 492 U.S. 195; People v. Lujan (2001) 92 Cal.App. 4th 1389.

Golden West College
2002
4:48 Minutes
3-14-02

Miranda: Ignoring Invocation By Upset Subject Collapses Case

Homicide detectives interviewing a suspect who turned himself in went too far in amassing impeachment material. As Don Ingraham explains, they should have considered his mental state.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Henry v. Kernan 110 Fed 3d 1071.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
7:56 Minutes
8-05-99

Miranda: Interrogation in a Public Place

Among the many factors the court will take into account in determining where questioning occurred in a detention or in custody is the location of the interview. Questioning that occurs in a public place is less likely to have the indicia of an arrest that would require Miranda warnings and waivers. Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Galindo-Gallegos (2001) DJDAR 3047.

Golden West College
2001
7:16 Minutes
7-12-01

Miranda: Interrogation Interruptus: In re Bonnie H.

Although it was known that a break in custody cancelled the invocation of the right to counsel by an uncharged adult, the courts until now have not addressed the problem when the released suspect was a juvenile.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re Bonnie H. dcd 16 July '97, cdos 5712

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
10:56 Minutes
10-09-97

Miranda: Post-Invocation Questioning

Recent cases have held that statements made during post-invocation questioning are "presumed involuntary". This segment reviews this trend by some courts, and suggests ways to demonstrate such statements were voluntary.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. May (1988) 44 C, 3d 309 Harris v. New York (1971) 401 U.S. 222 People v. Bey (1993) 21 CA 4th 1623; In Re Gilbert E. (1995) 32 CA 4th 1598.

Golden West College
1996
12:16 Minutes
7-11-96

Miranda: Premature Invocation: People v. Calderon

Detective Amando Fernandez of the Woodland Police Department picked up a shooting suspect and, along with him, an unanticipated problem: the suspect had already asked for a lawyer when he was interviewed by an investigator for the public defender.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
10:30 Minutes
6-05-97

Miranda: Re-initiation By Suspect

This segment discusses how to deal with a suspect who, after invoking his or her Miranda rights, re-initiates dialogue regarding the case. In order to ask further questions upon the re-initiation, the officer must get some acknowledgment that the suspect now wishes to waive the rights previously invoked.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Bradford (1997) 15 C4 1229; Wyrick v. Fields (1982) 459 U.S. 42; Oregon v. Bradshaw (1983) 462 U.S. 1039.

Golden West College
1998
12:00 Minutes
6-11-98

Miranda: Re-initiating Encounter vs. Re-initiating Communication

A suspect who invokes his Miranda "right to counsel" may be re-interviewed outside the presence of his attorney if the suspect initiates further communication with the police, even though the police may have initiated the encounter resulting in that communication. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Waidla (2000) 22 Cal.4th 690.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:32 Minutes
8-03-00

Miranda: When Is Custody Not Custody?

A suspect who is already a prison inmate may not be considered "in custody" for Miranda purposes if he or she is interrogated under circumstances where no restraint is placed on the inmate beyond that already associated with his or her status as a prisoner. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Fradiue (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 15.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:45 Minutes
8-03-00

Miranda: You Needn't Tip Your Hand: Musselwhite

An accused serial sexual assailant and murderer has no right to pre-interview discovery of what evidence law enforcement already has, nor does anyone else.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Musselwhite 18 Cal4, to be paged

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
5:18 Minutes
8-06-98

Mischievous Animals

If your horse sets loose and runs onto the highway, causing an accident in which someone is killed, have you committed a crime? Quite possibly. This case discusses Penal Code Section 399 (willfully allowing a mischievous animal to roam at large) and the responsibility of animal owners apart from that statute if their animals cause highway accidents.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Sea Horse Ranch, Inc. v. Superior Court (1994) 24 Cal App 4th 446

Golden West College
1994
12:36 Minutes
1-12-95

Mismatched Vehicle Plates and Probable Cause

Reasonable reliance on mismatched license plates and surrounding circumstances justifies a Border Patrol follow-up stop and search of a vehicle.

Cases/Statutes Cited: U.S. v. Garcia-Acuna (1999) CDOS 5724.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:48 Minutes
9-02-99

Mistake of Fact vs. Mistake of Law for Detentions

A court will uphold a detention even though the officer is mistaken about the facts which provide reasonable suspicion for that detention, so long as it was objectively reasonable for the officer to believe those facts provided reasonable suspicion of criminal activity. However, courts are less tolerant when it comes to mistakes of law. Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. King (9th Cir. 2001) 244 F.3d 736; U.S. v. Dorais (9th Cir. 2001) 241 F.3d 1124; U.S. v. Twilley (9th Cir. 2000) 222 F.3d 1092; U.S. v. Lopez-Soto (9th Cir. 2000) 205 F.3d 1101.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
6:11 Minutes
6-07-01

Monitoring Cellular Phone Conversations

This segment discusses the "invasion of privacy act" of 1967, and the impact it has on new technology in communications.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Chavez (1996) 44 CA4 1144

Golden West College
1996
1:16 Minutes
10-24-96

Law and Legal Issues

Monitoring Jailhouse Visitor Conversations

Discusses the legality of monitoring jailhouse conversations between prisoners and visitors, including family members, friends, lawyers, and clergy. Includes a review of P.C. 2601(d): The Prisoner's Bill of Rights.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Jardine* (1981) 116 CA 3 907; *Delancie v. Superior Court* (1982) 31 C3 865.

Golden West College

1997

11:15 Minutes

10-09-97

More About Passengers

This segment covers several cases, including:

People v. Webster (1991) 54 C3d 411 - Police may order passenger to exit vehicle during lawful vehicle stop.

People v. Fisher (1995) 95 DAR 12480 - Police may detain passenger for questioning. *People v. Mitchell* (1995) 36 CA4th 672 - If police have justification to search vehicle (S.I.D./P.C.) they can search property of passenger therein.

People v. Temple (1995) 36 CA4th 1219 - Police cannot search passenger unless they have probable cause to believe he as committed or is in possession of evidence of crime.

Golden West College

1995

11:33 Minutes

1-25-96

More on 'Anticipation Invocation'

Four cases reveal that: 1) Miranda rights cannot be invoked anticipatorily, prior to custodial interrogation; 2) request for counsel during a defense investigator's interview is not an invocation; 3) request for counsel in noncustodial settings is not an invocation; and 4) questions about a lawyer during pre-booking instructions is not an invocation.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *McNeil v. Wisconsin* (1991) 501 US 171; *People v. Calderon* (1997) 54 CA4th 766; *U.S. v. Hines* (CA9 1992) 963 F2d 255; *U.S. v. Doe* (CA9 1999) 170 F3d 1162.

Golden West College

1999

7:04 Minutes

11-04-99

Motorcycle Helmet Enforcement

This segment covers several cases, including:

VC Section 27802 - Motorcycle helmets must be labeled with safety sticker.

VC Section 27803 - Drivers/passengers must wear complying helmets.

Buhl v. Hannigan (1993) 16 CA4th 1612 - Individual must wear a helmet that bears a DOT safety certification sticker.

Bianco v. CHP (1994) 24 CA4th 1113 - Even though wearer's helmet has sticker, statute is still violated if wearer knows helmet is noncomplying.

Easyridders v. Hannigan (CA9 1996) DAR 10011 - If cyclist's helmet appears illegal, OK to stop; but cannot cite without PC to believe cyclist knows helmet does not meet compliance requirements.

Golden West College

1996

1:35 Minutes

10-24-96

Narcotics Checkpoints Illegal

The U.S. Supreme Court finds that checkpoints used to stop and question motorists regarding possible drug possession are unconstitutional.

Cases/Statutes cited: *Indianapolis v. Edmonds* (2000) DAR 2567; *Michigan v. Sitz* (1990) 496 U.S. 444; *U.S. v. Martinez-Fuerte* (1976) 428 U.S. 543.

Golden West College

2001

6:34 Minutes

2-08-01

Necessity is the Mother of Wiretapping

Law enforcement has only had access to court-ordered wiretaps in California since 1996 and is still learning how to use this tool. Justice Bedsworth discusses a case in which police successfully used a wiretap to gather evidence in a gang homicide. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Zepedo* 01 Daily Journal DAR 2879 (March 22, 2001).

Golden West College

2001

9:00 Minutes

7-12-01

New Computer Crime

Justice Bedsworth discusses *People v. Hawkins*, the first case interpreting P.C. § 502, a felony misdemeanor involving illegally accessing a computer. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Hawkins* 02 DJDAR 6235; P.C. § 502.

Golden West College

2002

8:29 Minutes

8-15-02

New Definition of Entry for Purposes of Burglary Statute

Under a new test of what is the "outer boundary" of a building for purposes of the burglary statute, penetration into the area behind a window screen amounts to an entry of a building even when the window itself is closed and is not penetrated. Cases cited: *People v. Valencia* (2002) 28 Cal.4th 1.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
4:50 Minutes
7-11-02

New P.C. Section 12022.53: Personal Use of a Firearm

This segment reviews new Penal Code Section 12022.53, which imposes mandatory terms (up to life imprisonment) for personal use of a firearm in the commission of a crime. Included is a discussion of the term "personal use," when and under what circumstances the statute applies, and a list of the offenses under which it can be charged.

Cases/Statutes Cited: P.C. 12022.53

Golden West College
1998
10:32 Minutes
5-07-98

No Constraint, No Miranda

Investigation of a fatality on the Golden Gate Bridge reaffirms the irrelevance of Miranda absent custody and control.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Kroncke* 70 Cal App 4 1535.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
7:14 Minutes
10-07-99

No Expectation of Privacy in Hole in Backyard of Apartment

A defendant who puts drugs in a hole in the backyard of his shared apartment complex cannot suppress those drugs after they are seized by the police because he/she has no reasonable expectation of privacy in the hole. Cases cited: *People v. Shaw* (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 833; *People v. Camacho* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 824.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
3:46 Minutes
7-11-02

No Miranda in the Ambulance

Justice Bedsworth discusses whether Miranda applies to questioning injured or ill individuals who are deprived of their freedom due to hospitalization or treatment by paramedics.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Mosley* 99 DJDAR 7775 (Aug. 2, 1999); *Wilson v. Coon* 8th Cir. 1987, 808 F. 2d 688, 689-690; *U.S. v. Martin* 9th Cir. 1985, 781 F. 2d 671, 673.

Golden West College
1999
10-07-99
7:31 Minutes

No "Search Incident To Citation"

A lawful, custodial arrest permits a contemporaneous search of the person, effects, and passenger compartment. However, a person who is stopped for a traffic violation and who is to be cited and released cannot be searched "incident" to the citation.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *U.S. v. Robinson* (1973) 414 U.S. 218; *Knowles v. Iowa* (1998) DJ DAR 12417; *People v. Brocks* (1981) 124 CA3d 959; *People v. Benz* (1984) 156 CA3d 483; *People v. Monroe* (1993) 12 CA4th 1174.

Golden West College
1999
5:45 Minutes
3-04-99

No-Knock Warrants?

Before Proposition 8, California case law had ruled that a magistrate could never authorize 1531 noncompliance in advance. However, a recent U.S. Supreme Court opinion strongly suggests that if officers can demonstrate that knock-notice would imperil officers or cause loss of evidence, the magistrate could issue a no-knock warrant.

Golden West College
1997
11:36 Minutes
8-07-97

Non-Mirandized Interrogations at the Station House

Justice Bedsworth discusses a recent opinion he authored in which police invited their suspect to the police station and questioned him regarding molestation of his daughter without Mirandizing him. While this is a risky proposition, it was legal. Justice Bedsworth explains why, and discusses whether police have to inform their suspect that he or she is a suspect in a crime.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Chutan* (1999) DJDAR 5947; *People v. Stansbury* (1995) 9C4th 824.

Golden West College
1999
7:43 Minutes
9-02-99

No Suspicion Needed to Justify Long Consensual Encounter

So long as a suspect voluntarily accompanies officers down to a police station and officers convey to the suspect he/she is free to leave, even a seven-hour long stay in a locked interview room will be deemed a consensual encounter. Cases cited: *Ford v. Superior Court* (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 112.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
15:45 Minutes
7-11-02

Not Going Anywhere Equals No Detention

Justice Bedsworth discusses two cases that deal with contacts with citizens parked in cars. The rule to be gleaned: "if they aren't going anywhere, it's not a detention to talk to them." Cases cited: *U.S. v. Kim* (1994) 25F 3d 1426; *U.S. v. Summers* (2001) DJDAR 10929, Oct. 15, 2001.

Golden West College
2002
7:07 Minutes
1-17-02

No Violation of PC §148.9 For Juvenile to Use Father's Surname

It is not a violation of Penal Code §148.9 for a juvenile to give his father's surname (when all the other info is correct) even though he has a hyphenated surname combining both his mother's and father's last names on his birth certificate. Cases cited: *In re Kelly W.* (2002) 95 Cal.App. 4th 468.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
2:57 Minutes
3-14-02

No Warrant Necessary to Retrieve Items Identified on Suspect's Booking Sheet

Searching a prisoner's personal property without a warrant after it has been inventoried and stored in a jail property room is permissible if the items have been identified on the booking sheet. However, a warrant may be needed when seeking to search items such as wallets or purses where the contents of such items were not inventoried. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Davis* (2000) D.A.R. 11477; *People v. Smith* (1980) 103 Cal.App.3d 840.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
5:08 Minutes
12-07-00

Obstructing Telephone Lines or Apparatus

Removing a battery from a cordless telephone can be a violation of Penal Code Section 591, even if other phones in the house still work. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Tafoya* (2001) DAR 5993; Penal Code Section 591.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
4:54 Minutes
10-11-01

Offender Registration Laws

Sex and drug offenders are required, for some offenses, to register with the police department in the city in which they live. In *Wright*, the California Supreme Court deals with an Orange County case in setting forth how the courts will deal with these registration requirements.

Golden West College
1997
10:14 Minutes
7-03-97

Officer Civil Liability: Vehicle Stops

An officer owes a duty of care to detainees not to place them in a more dangerous situation than they were in prior to the detention. Traffic stops in center median areas have a heightened risk of danger, subjecting the officer to possible civil liability for any injuries caused by other negligent drivers. Cases/Statutes cited: *Lugta v. CHP* (2001) DAR 8763.

Golden West College
2001
6:38 Minutes
11-08-01

Officer Immunities

Two recent California decisions on officer/department liability are highlighted to refresh the peace officers' recollection and clarify what every officer needs to anticipate when there is a possibility of a personal lawsuit arising from officers' actions.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Melendez* 63 CApp4 1; *Watkins* 29 May 1998.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:39 Minutes
7-09-98

Law and Legal Issues

Officer Immunity: Excessive Force

When a civil suit for excessive force is filed in federal court, federal appellate courts are likely to find a basis for liability where officers did not exhaust all reasonably available options, or where dangerous or deadly force is used against a subject who is either mentally disturbed or has not committed a serious crime. Cases cited: *Deorle v. Rutherford* (2001) DAR 12167.

Golden West College
2002
8:47 Minutes
5-16-02

Officer Immunity: Pointing Guns at Misdemeanor Suspects

An officer may lose his or her "qualified immunity" from civil liability if excessive or unreasonable force is used on a suspect. Federal courts may be inclined to find excessive force when a firearm is used to detain a misdemeanor suspect. Cases cited: *Robinson v. County of Solano* (2002) DAR 1362; *Graham v. Connor* (1989) 490 U.S. 386.

Golden West College
2002
6:58 Minutes
3-14-02

Officer Observations Outside the Curtilage

Under the "open fields" doctrine, an officer who might be on land owned by the suspect may still lawfully make observations of the area inside the curtilage (the suspect's home and the land immediately associated with the home) so long as the officer is standing outside the curtilage. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Channing* (2000) 81 Cal. App. 4th 985.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:31 Minutes
9-07-00

Officers May Sue Negligent Bystanders

The rule that an officer is barred from suing the person who caused an emergency does not prevent an officer from suing a bystander where the officer ended up injured. In this case, an officer was shot because the bystander knowingly misled the officer about the dangerousness of a suspect barricaded in a house. Cases/Statutes cited: *Boon v. Rivera* (2000) 80 Cal. App. 4th 1322.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:11 Minutes
9-07-00

Officer's Purpose, Intent, or State-of-Mind

The search of a probationer subject to search and seizure conditions can be undertaken regardless of whether the officer's purpose is to ensure compliance or to investigate a new crime. Cases cited: *U.S. v. Stokes* (2002) DAR 3967; *U.S. v. Knights* (2001) 122 S. Ct. 587.

Golden West College
2002
8:30 Minutes
7-11-02

Officer Safety: "Do You Have Any Needles?"

Police Officer with justification to search defendant (in this case, incident to arrest of the defendant for possession of a hypodermic syringe) asks him if he has any needles or other paraphernalia on him--without first Mirandizing him. Is this all right? (Yes. The Court of Appeal says the interest in the officer's safety outweighs the Miranda problem; but, as Judge Bedsworth explains, this is a very limited decision. Nonetheless, it is a significant step forward for officer safety).

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Cressy* (1996) 47 Cal App 4th 981

Golden West College
1996
13:02 Minutes
11-21-96

Officer Safety: Sensitivity to Potential Weapons: Martinez

On the operating assumption that wounds are to be avoided whenever possible, a recent holding regarding Department of Corrections inventories of inmate equipment may be appropriate for local department applications as well.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:49 Minutes
1-14-99

Overmirandizing: Dumb and Dumber

Some departments have a policy of giving Miranda warnings to suspects - especially juveniles-at-station house interrogations, even though the suspect appeared voluntarily and is not yet in custody. Not only is such a policy not legally required, it is unwise - both from an evidentiary standpoint and from a civil liability perspective.

Golden West College
1996
12:01 Minutes
2-15-96

Law and Legal Issues

P.C. Section 215 Carjacking: Movement of Vehicle Not Required

The vehicle that is the subject of a carjacking need not be driven or moved by the perpetrator in order for the crime to be completed. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Hill (2000) 23 Cal.4th 853; People v. Lopez (2002) 97 Cal.4th 583; P.C. § 215.

Golden West College
2002
7:13 Minutes
9-05-02

P.C. Section 243 (C) - Battery on a Peace Officer with Injury

Segment discusses element of PC Section 243(c): battery on a police officer with injury and how it is distinguished from other crimes involving assaults on peace officers.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Longoria (1995) 34 CA412; People v. Lara (1994) 30 CA4 658.

Golden West College
1995
11:06 Minutes
9-07-95

P.C. Section 69 Threats

Penal Code Section 69, sometimes referred to as "felony resisting," prohibits threats or violence to deter officers from performing official duty and prohibits use of force or violence to resist an officer in the performance of official duty. The California Supreme Court has ruled that where force or violence is used to resist an officer, the officer must then be performing official duty. But when threats or violence are used to deter an officer from doing his or her duty, the officer need not necessarily be in the immediate performance of duty-- and may even be off duty.

Golden West College
1997
9:41 Minutes
11-06-97

P.C. Section 825(a): When to Arraign

General rule: Arrestee must be arraigned within 48 hours of arrest. Exceptions: weekends, holidays, non-court hours, Wednesday evening arrests.

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC Section 825(a)

Golden West College
1996
8:32 Minutes
9-12-96

P.C. Section 825 (b): Attorney Access to Client

This segment discusses P.C. Section 825(b) and the statutory and constitutional issues regarding an attorney's request to visit his client in custody. Segment reviews the requirements an attorney must satisfy under Section 825(b) in order to visit his client.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Moran v. Burbine (1986) 475 U.S. 412; People v. Ledesma (1988) 204 CA 3d 682

Golden West College
1996
12:57 Minutes
11-21-96

P.C. Section 12020(a): Dirk/Dagger Delineated

A Ventura officer assigned as a detective at a local high school exploits his opportunity to win clarification of the criteria for concealment of a homemade weapon.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Ricardo A. CDOS 819.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:00 Minutes
4-06-00

P.C. Section 278: Child Abduction/Abandonment

Where the biological father has begrudged support of his son, evaded child support, lied to the mother and transported the child out of state without her permission, the facts developed by the Oakland Police Department and the DA wiped out his claimed "right of custody" and sustained his conviction of child abduction.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Ryan 99 CDOS 9849.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
5:44 Minutes
2-03-00

P.C. Section 422: Terrorist Threats

In order to prove a violation of P.C. §422, there must be substantial evidence that threat was credible, that the threatened conduct was imminent, and that the victim's fear was sustained and lasting. Cases cited: in re Ricky T. (2001) 87 Cal.App.4th 1132.

Golden West College
2002
6:48 Minutes
1-17-02

P.C. to Arrest: Passenger in Vehicle Transporting Drugs

Whether there is probable cause to arrest the passenger of a vehicle containing contraband will depend on the circumstances connecting the passenger to such contraband. Cases/Statutes cited: Ybarra v. Illinois (1979) 444 U.S. 85; U.S. v. Carranza (2002) DAR 4858; U.S. v. Buckner (1999) 179 F.3d 834; U.S. v. Heiden (1974) 508 F.2d 898.

Golden West College
2002
7:08 Minutes
10-17-02

PC Vehicle Search of Passenger Property

In Wyoming, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that officers with probable cause to believe a vehicle contains contraband may search any containers within the vehicle that may contain the object of their search. This includes property of other passengers or third parties who are not present. An earlier case, Di Re, noted that such searches are not to extend to the person or clothing of the passenger.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Wyoming v. Houghton (1999) U.S. D.A.R. 3230; U.S. v. Di Re 91948) 332 U.S. 581.

Golden West College
1999
6:52 Minutes
6-03-99

Parole Searches: Surviving a Suspect Source

Bakersfield Police, assessing the action at a local motel, lose some ground with tainted warrant data. However, they come out on top, thanks to persistence and their pursuit of proper protocols for consent searches.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Willis 71 Cal App 530.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:18 Minutes
1-13-00

Parolee Searches: "Reasonable Suspicion" No Longer Required

"Reasonable suspicion" is no longer required to justify the search of a parolee. Searches of parolees and probationers (adult and juvenile) can all be conducted without reasonable suspicion so long as they are pursuant to a proper law enforcement purpose.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Reyes (1998) 98 D.A.R. 10095; People v. Burgener (1986) 41 C 3d 505; People v. Bravo (1987) 43 C 3d 600; In Re: Tyrell J. (1994) 8 C 4th 68.

Golden West College
1998
6:17 Minutes
11-05-98

Parole Searches Based on Mistaken Info Provided by CDC

The good faith exception does not apply when police do a parole search based on erroneous information provided by the Dept. of Corrections or other law enforcement agencies. Discusses situations where the good faith exception will prevent evidence from being suppressed when police rely on erroneous information. Cases cited: People v. Willis (2002) 28 Cal.4th 22.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
5:55 Minutes
8-15-02

Pat-Downs: "Dangerous Encounter" Justification

A pat-down for weapons in a "Terry detention" is justified based on the potential danger of the encounter and does not necessarily depend on specific facts suggesting the suspect actually has a weapon.

Cases/Statutes Cited: U.S. v. Mattarolo (1999) 191 F3d 1082.

Golden West College
2000
7:40 Minutes
2-03-00

Pat Downs: Plain Feel

This segment discusses the doctrine of "Plain Feel" and the circumstances under which a non-weapon object located in the course of a pat-down may be retrieved.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Minnesota v. Dickerson (1993) 124 L. Ed. 2d 334; People v. Dibb (1995) 37 CA4th 832

Golden West College
1996
12:01 Minutes
3-21-96

Law and Legal Issues

Pat 'Em Down and Give 'Em a Ride

Current law allows that an officer may pat-down private citizens before giving them courtesy rides in police units. This segment discusses the circumstances under which the citizen must be given the option to refuse the pat-down and the ride.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Scott (1976) 16 C3d 242; People v. Tobin (1990) 219 Ca 3d 634.

Golden West College
1999
8:26 Minutes
2-04-99

Pat Search: An Uncommon Feeling: Dibb

Incident to a lawful detention and pat-down search, an officer feels as he's never felt before: what could possibly justify extracting it when you don't know what it is? People v. Dibb, 37 Cal App 4th 832 (review denied 11/16/95).

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
11:31 Minutes
5-23-96

"Peeping Tom" Statute Violated Even If Suspect's Only Intent Is To Peek

Penal Code Section 647(i)-- unlike Section 647(h)-- makes it a crime to peek into an inhabited structure while loitering, prowling, or wandering upon the property of another without visible or lawful business with the owner or occupant, even if the suspect does not linger on the property with the purpose of committing a crime. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Joshua M. (2001) 91 Cal.App.4th 743; Penal Code Section 647(h) and 647(i).

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
4:41 Minutes
11-08-01

"Plain Feel" Doctrine: One Free Squeeze

Probable cause to search and/or arrest may be established by information an officer obtains when he "feels" an object on a suspect's person during the course of a pat-down for weapons.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Minnesota v. Dickerson (1993) 508 U.S. 366; U.S. v. Mattarolo (1999) 191 F. 3d 1082.

Golden West College
2000
6:43 Minutes
3-09-00

Police Officer and Victim Compensation

Attorney General Daniel Lungren has issued an opinion regarding the availability of compensation for police officers under the California Victim of Crime Program. While it is not binding in court, it represents the considered opinion of that office, and would be considered by any court deciding the issue.

Golden West College
1995
11:36 Minutes
11-09-95

Pitchess Motions: Not to Worry!

The CA Supreme Court has clarified the rules pertaining to Pitchess motions (motions requiring that the personnel file of the officer be examined for evidence relevant to the issues in a pending case). Justice Bedsworth explains that this opinion is good news for law enforcement. Cases cited: People v. Mooc (2001) DJDAR 13227.

Golden West College
2002
10:09 Minutes
2-14-02

Plain Sound: There Ain't No Such Thing

In United States v. Thomas the police tried to justify a detention and search of an automobile on three grounds: 1) FBI tip, 2) comings and goings from "suspicious" house, and 3) sounds that sounded like marijuana packages being dumped into the bed of a truck. The Ninth Circuit didn't buy it. Cases/Statutes cited: United States v. Thomas (2000) Daily Journal D.A.R. 4848 (9th Circuit Court of Appeals), May 9, 2000.

Golden West College
2000
6:37 Minutes
8-03-00

Possession in the Bloodstream

California Supreme Court rules unanimously that a person may be prosecuted for possession of drugs, even if he has ingested them and is under the influence by the time police apprehend him. This case does NOT mean that all H&S Section 11550 arrests can be filed as H&S Section 11350's, but it does make it clear that if there is sufficient evidence independent of suspect being under the influence to prove he possessed drugs at an earlier time, a felony prosecution can be made.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Palaschak '95 Daily Journal D.A.R. 5979.

Golden West College
1995
10:07 Minutes
9-07-95

Possession of PCP Explained: H&S 11377: Morales

When an obviously under-the-influence drop-in is kicked back by the Los Angeles Police Department's Foothill Station, the ensuing investigation results in a three-strike sentence, a setback to the defense, and a succinct summary of the evidentiary elements at issue.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Morales 69 Cal App 4 1294.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
6:05 Minutes
6-03-99

Pre-Charge Court-Ordered Line-Up Appearance Not Valid

Although a suspect can be forced to appear in lineup after arrest, a court has no authority to order a suspect (who has not yet been charged or arrested) to participate in a lineup. Cases/Statutes cited: Goodwin v. Superior Court (2001) 90 Cal.App.4th 215.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
5:15 Minutes
9-13-01

Preliminary Hearings: Prop 115 Lives

A murder in Maywood gives the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department a status check on the Hearsay Exceptions of Prop 115, Penal Code 871.5, and other aspects of preparation for defense protests at preliminary hearings.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Miranda (Luis) 70 Cal App 4 800.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:17 Minutes
3-09-00

Prenatal Drug Screening

Although drug screening may be conducted in certain "special needs" situations, such screening violates the Fourth Amendment where the results are used for criminal prosecution. Cases cited: Ferguson v. Charleston (2001) 532 U.S. 67; Skinner v. Railway Labor Exec. Assn. (1989) 489 U.S. 602; Treasury Employees v. Von Raab (1989) 489 U.S. 656; Vernonia School Dist. v. Acton (1995) 515 U.S. 646; California v. Greenwood (1988) 486 U.S. 35.

Golden West College
2002
7:13 Minutes
5-16-02

Preventing Entry Until Search Warrant Arrives

When police have probable cause to obtain a warrant and search the premises, they may prevent persons from entering the premises until the warrant arrives. Cases/Statutes cited: Illinois v. MacArthur (2001) DAR 1805.

Golden West College
2001
6:54 Minutes
5-03-01

Probable Cause: The Basics

Judge Bedsworth reviews the basics of probable cause and provides a definition to be applied to all probable cause issues. The framework for the discussion is a routine street narcotics bust.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Guajardo (1994) 23 Cal App 3d 1730.

Golden West College
1995
12:07 Minutes
1-25-96

Probable Cause Vehicle Searches After Impound

If a police officer has probable cause to believe a vehicle contains evidence of a crime, he or she may search the vehicle without a warrant. The officer does not lose the justification for a warrantless P.C. search by having the vehicle impounded and towed prior to conducting the search. Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Garcia (2000) 205 F. 3d 1182; Chambers v. Moroney (1970) 399 U.S. 42.

Golden West College
2000
8:51 Minutes
8-03-00

Probation As A Law Enforcement Tool

This case illustrates the increasingly close cooperation between police and probation officers in jurisdictions where police input on probation terms is becoming increasingly important. The question of law presented here is whether a juvenile court can order urine testing as a condition of probation where the offense underlying the probation does not involve alcohol or drugs and the minor has no record of alcohol or drug involvement.

Cases/Statutes Cited: In re Kay S. (1998) DJ DAR 12715; People v. Lopez 91998) CA4th 621.

Golden West College
1999
7:40 Minutes
3-04-99

Law and Legal Issues

Probation Clause Searches Have Limits

A warrantless search of a garage under joint control of a suspect and his brother could not be justified even though the suspect's brother had a probation search clause. Police did not know about the probation clause before the search and evidence was offered against the suspect who had no search clause. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Robles* (2000) 23 Cal. App. 4th 789.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:48 Minutes
9-07-00

Probation Search Clauses In Federal Court

Under federal law, probation searches may not be used by police solely to investigate criminal activity. As Jeff Rubin explains, an officer cannot use a state probation search clause as a way of getting around obtaining a search warrant if the case is going to be prosecuted in federal court. Cases/Statutes cited: *United States v. Knights* (2000 9th Cir.) 219 F.3d 1138.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:24 Minutes
10-05-00

Probation Search Clause; Reasonable Suspicion Search

The U.S. Supreme Court held that where a probationer has a search clause, an officer needs no more than reasonable suspicion of criminal activity to search regardless of whether the search is for probationary or investigatory purposes or if the officer has a warrant. The question of whether any suspicion at all is necessary when there is a search clause was left open. Cases cited: *U.S. v. Knights* (2001) DJDAR 12759.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
11:22 Minutes
1-17-02

Probation Search of Purse Found in Male Probationer's Room

Police may search a female's purse found in a male probationer's room when they reasonably believe the probationer had joint control over, or access to, the purse. Cases cited: *People v. Smith* (2002) 95 Cal.App.4th 912.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
4:45 Minutes
6-13-02

Probation Search: Exploitation of Search Conditions: Robinson

The Ninth Circuit muddies the waters on the peace officer's options and vulnerabilities when going after a wandering probationer in a civil rights action filed by an understandably irate resident.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Robinson* (filed 30 Mar 1998).

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:25 Minutes
9-10-98

Probation Searches: Waivers Still Need Some PC: Robinson v. Richmond

Trial court decisions are not—and may never become—precedents. However, a March 1998 ruling on a 42 USC 1983 civil rights action caused police concerns that are relieved by a closer look at the facts by Don Ingraham.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Robinson v. Richmond*

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:38 Minutes
12-03-98

Profanity and Officer Restraint

It is unlawful for a person to use offensive words in public that are likely to provoke a violent response. While screaming "F--- You" in someone's face may likely prompt a violent reaction, such is not the case when that someone is a peace officer. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Poocha* (2001) DAR 8279; *City of Houston v. Hill* (1987) 482 U.S. 451; P.C. Section 415(3).

Golden West College
2001
5:49 Minutes
12-13-01

Proof of Possession of Controlled Substances

A district attorney bumps an "under the influence of PCP" into the more serious "possession of PCP" thanks to thorough police work at Los Angeles Police Department's Foothill Station.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Morales* 69 Cal App 4th 1426.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
7:17 Minutes
9-02-99

Proposition 36: The Parolee and Other Topics of Concern

This segment describes what effects Prop 36 will have on parolees and the new 1-2-3 parole violation structure. Also discussed are treatment, the effects of the dismissal on future offenses (such as 12021 charges), and the practical effects of Proposition 36.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

9:56 Minutes

1-11-01

Proposition 36: The Repeat Offender and Probation Violations

This segment describes what happens to the person who is repeatedly convicted of "non-violent drug possession" offenses under the newly enacted Prop 36. It also highlights the effects of Prop 36 on probationers who pick up new drug possession offenses. It also includes the new 1-2-3 probation violation structure.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

6:28 Minutes

1-11-01

Proposition 36: What It Does

The passage of Prop 36 will impact how defendants charged with being in possession of and under the influence of illegal drugs are treated. Under Prop 36, most persons charged with possession (other than for sale) can be given only probation and treatment. This segment describes which defendants fall within the scope of Prop 36.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

9:21 Minutes

1-11-01

Prop 215

On November 5, 1996, the voters approved ballot proposition 215, which enacted Health and Safety Code Section 11362.5. This section provides that patients and their primary caregivers who possess or cultivate marijuana for medical purposes, on the recommendation of a physician, shall not be subject to HS 11357 or HS 11358. A "primary caregiver" must have consistently assumed responsibility for the patient's housing, health or safety. Under the "rule of convenience," the burden should be on the defendant to prove his exemption, if applicable.

Golden West College

1997

11:50 Minutes

2-06-97

Prop 215 Does Not Give Immunity From Arrest

Prop 215 (the Medical Marijuana Initiative) does not provide immunity from arrest for possession or cultivation of marijuana. Officers should consider evidence in deciding whether there is probable cause to arrest, such as a physician's approval to use marijuana and whether the amount possessed or cultivated is reasonably related to the alleged illness. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Mower (2002) 28 Cal.4th 457; H&S Code §11357, 11358.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

8:58 Minutes

9-05-02

Prop 215 Doesn't Apply to Transportation of Marijuana in Vehicle

Proposition 215 (the Medical Marijuana Initiative) does not provide a defense to transportation of marijuana in a vehicle, which is a violation of Health & Safety Code § 11360, even if the suspect may legally possess the marijuana and believes it is okay to transport it. Cases/Statutes cited:

People v. Young (2001) 92 Cal.App.4th 220; Health & Saf. Code §§ 11360, 11362.5.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

9:14 Minutes

12-13-01

Prostitution Protocols:

P.C. 602:647(b):

Cheri T.

When a Los Angeles Police Department vice officer is accosted by a juvenile prostitute, the Legislature's 1986 rewrite of the "solicits or agrees to engage" element of 647(b) gets an intense analysis, explaining why officer timing is everything.

Cases/Statutes Cited: 99 cdos 2330, decided 1 April.

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

7:47 Minutes

6-03-99

Protective Sweeps:

Reasonable, Not Reflexive: Quick

Officers serving as back-up to the service of a Board of Prison Terms search warrant make a protective sweep of the premises for their own security. But how far can they go in making that sweep? Not as far as one may think.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Quick decided 29 September 97.

Alameda County District Attorney

1997

10:28 Minutes

12-04-97

Law and Legal Issues

Protective Sweeps: What Can and Can't Be Done

Members of the Alameda County Sheriff's Dept. show how to conduct a protective sweep with limited personnel, followed by a discussion of the facts that go into determining whether a protective sweep is constitutional.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
13:54 Minutes
4-05-01

Protective Sweep Inside House If Suspect Stopped Outside

A protective sweep traditionally involves arrest of someone inside a house and then a quick search of the house for others posing a threat. But in this case, a protective sweep was upheld where officers detained a suspect just outside his residence. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Celis (2002) 98 Cal.App.4th 621; Maryland v. Bui (1990) 494 U.S. 325.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
9:48 Minutes
9-05-02

Public Law 280: Law Enforcement on Indian Lands, Part 1

This first of two parts reviews Public Law 280, a federal law that provides for State criminal and limited civil jurisdiction in the Indian lands of California. The video provides an overview of the law, plus it covers several topic areas including: criminal prohibitory vs. civil regulatory violations, sovereignty, tribal self-governance, history, hunting and fishing, and intervention, communication and relationship building. For all law enforcement personnel and the general public.

Commission on POST
1998
21:15 Minutes
10-08-98

Public Law 280: Law Enforcement on Indian Lands, Part 2

This section of the video features 11 brief scenarios that provide law enforcement with guidelines on how to manage law enforcement issues that might arise in relation to Public Law 280. Scenarios include: burglary, vandalism, pursuit, domestic violence, disturbance call, shots fired, compromised investigation, cheating at a casino, eviction, tribal dispute, and civil process. For all law enforcement personnel and the general public.

Commission on POST
1998
26:35 Minutes
10-08-98

Public Safety Exception to Miranda

Miranda warnings need not be given to a suspect (even one in custody) before asking questions reasonably prompted by a concern for public safety; for example, questions asked to locate a firearm that was discarded in a public place. Cases/Statutes cited: Allen v. Roe (2002 9th Cir.) DJDAR 11078.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
9:12 Minutes
11-07-02

Qualifying the Co-Participant's Confession

The capture of the robbers of a Pasadena fast-food restaurant results in the conviction of one co-participant and the admission by the court of another's personal confession.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Hunter 49 CA3d 957; People v. Hampton 73 CA4 710.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
7:52 Minutes
12-02-99

Questioning on "Inextricably Related" Offenses

Officers may question a suspect in custody on one offense about a second uncharged offense, even if the suspect is represented by counsel on the first and offense and the second offense is "inextricably intertwined" with the first offense. But if the first and second offenses are, in effect, the same offense, questioning about the second offense is prohibited. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Slayton (2001) DJDAR 11129; Texas v. Cobb (2001) 532 U.S. 162.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:30 Minutes
11-08-01

Radar Citations for CVC §22349

This case involves the issue of radar citations and what constitutes a speed trap. Justice Bedsworth analyzes the Singh case, which decides whether a traffic survey is necessary to support a radar cite for violation of CVC §22349. Cases cited: People v. Singh (2001) 92 Cal.App. 4th Supp. 13.

Golden West College
2002
5:26 Minutes
3-14-02

Reading Motel Guest Registration Records

Police went to a motel, copied the names and other information provided by the guests, then went to interview one who was on parole. During the interview, they were granted permission to search his jacket, which contained a handgun. Is this process legal? Justice Bedsworth discusses the defendant's right to complain about such searching.

Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Cormier (2000) Daily Journal DAR 8149, July 25, 2000.

Golden West College
2000
9:44 Minutes
9-07-00

Reasonable Cause: Is It the Same As Probable Cause?

In this case, a federal court upholds a mail search by customs officials based upon "reasonable cause." Is that the same as "probable cause?" Not necessarily. Justice Bedsworth describes how officers can be fooled by federal cases discussing "reasonable cause" if they are not aware that the federal courts sometimes use that phrase differently than state courts.

Golden West College
1997
12:41 Minutes
5-08-97

Reasonable Suspicion, Creative Avoidance

A suspect's avoidance of a police checkpoint is insufficient to establish reasonable suspicion to detain. However, such avoidance can be an important factor, along with other factors, in establishing reasonable suspicion.

Cases/Statutes Cited: U.S. v. Montero-Camargo (1999) DJ DAR 4477.

Golden West College
1999
6:18 Minutes
9-02-99

Receiving Stolen Property

What starts as a routine response to a hot tool sale in Antioch winds up with a breakthrough decision on the use of a suspect's story as a wedge for his impeachment.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Jacobs 78 Cal App 1444.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
6:00 Minutes
6-08-00

Recording Jailhouse Conversations and Phone Calls, Part 1

Recording inmates' unprivileged jail conversations with visitors is okay even if done solely to gather evidence. Recording inmates' outside phone calls for the same reason is also okay so long as inmates receive notice that calls may be monitored. Cases cited: People v. Loyd (2002) WL 850833.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
8:26 Minutes
6-13-02

Recording Jailhouse Conversations and Phone Calls, Part 2

Discusses the practical aspects of how inmate calls and conversations are monitored, what can and cannot be done under the latest system for collecting this information, and the procedures used to ensure monitoring is in compliance with federal and state law.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
12:36 Minutes
6-13-02

Registration of Sex Offenders

In People v. Franklin, the California Supreme Court reversed a conviction for failure to register, holding that one portion of California's Sex Offender Registration Act (Penal Code Section 290) was unconstitutionally vague. As Justice Bedsworth explains, this case has no effect on the statute's enforceability today; the statute is constitutional and fully enforceable.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Franklin (99 Daily Journal D.A.R. 4077, May 4, 1999).

Golden West College
1999
6:26 Minutes
6-03-99

Re-initiation of Contact After Suspect Invokes Right to Counsel

Once a suspect has invoked his/her right to counsel, officers may not continue interrogating the suspect unless the suspect initiates further communication. However, it is proper for officers to talk to a suspect who had invoked where the suspect remained silent but the suspect's cellmate made contact with police on behalf of the suspect and indicated the suspect's desire to talk. Cases/Statutes cited: United States v. Michaud (9th Cir. 2001) 268 F.3d 728.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
5:42 Minutes
12-13-01

Law and Legal Issues

Releasing and Recontacting Suspects Who Ask for Counsel

No further questioning is permitted after an in-custody suspect requests counsel. However, if the suspect is released from custody, recontacting the suspect may be proper when the suspect has been given sufficient time to obtain counsel in the interim. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Storm* (2002) 28 Cal.4th 1007; *Edwards v. Arizona* (1981) 451 U.S. 477.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
9:54 Minutes
11-07-02

Reports of Child Abuse: Investigate

Justice Bedsworth discusses Penal Code Sections 11164-11174.3, the Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act. A Court of Appeal has held that this Act requires police to investigate all reports of child abuse or neglect that appear reasonable.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Alejo v. City of Alhambra* (99 Daily Journal DAR 11011), Oct. 29, 1999.

Golden West College
2000
8:05 Minutes
1-13-00

Requesting Charges and Arrest Warrants

Many California jurisdictions have combined two distinct processes—crime charging and procuring arrest warrants—into a single step. Typically a DA files a complaint, swearing to the truth of facts recited and requesting issuance of an arrest warrant. But California prosecutors may now need to revise procedures for charging cases, and officers may sometimes have to submit a declaration in support of arrest warrants as a separate and distinct process.

Cases/Statutes Cited: PC ' 813, 1427; *Gersten v. Pugh* (1975) 420 US 103; *Kalina v. Fletcher* (1997) 139 L Ed2d 471.

Golden West College
1998
10:53 Minutes
6-11-98

Residential Burglary: Home Offices

Burglary of a home office will be deemed a "residential" burglary if the office is both physically and functionally connected to the residence. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Rodriguez* (2000); *People v. Moreno* (1984); *People v. Coutu* (1985); *People v. Woods* (1998).

Golden West College
2001
6:25 Minutes
2-08-01

Residential Burglary: Window Screens

If the point of entry to a structure is a screen door or window, whether the "entry" element of the burglary has been completed will depend upon whether the adjacent door or window is open or closed. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Valencia* (2001) 86 CA 4th 201; *People v. Gauze* (1975) 15 C 3d 709.

Golden West College
2001
6:16 Minutes
6-07-01

"Residential" Burglary

Cases/Statutes Cited: *In re Christopher J* (1980) 102 CA3d 76; *People v. Nunley* (1985) 168 CA3d 225; *People v. Zelava* (1987) 194 CA3d 73; *People v. Woods* (1998) 65 CA4th 345; *People v. Fleetwood* (1985) 171 CA3d 982; *People v. O'Keefe* (1990) 222 CA3d 517; *People v. DeRouen* (1995) 38 CA4th 86.

In the crime of residential burglary under Penal Code Section 459, the term "residential" has been interpreted to include a number of rooms and structures connected to the residence, such as garages, lobbies, dormitories, and vacation homes.

Golden West College
1999
6:30 Minutes
3-04-99

Residential Entry Without Search Warrant

The California Supreme Court considers the propriety of a residential entry without a search warrant and hangs up on the issues of exigency, reasonable suspicion, and probable cause. The case also introduces "community caretaking," but cannot enlist a majority of the Court.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Ray NEE* 64, Cal App 4 868, filed 19 Aug. 99 at 99 CDOS 6712.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
6:53 Minutes
10-07-99

Residential Search: Lose the Lookie-Loos

The U.S. Supreme Court withheld civil rights liability of federal officers who permitted the media to accompany them into a subject's residence without judicial permission because the impropriety of such abuse had not been "clearly established" and the officer's error came within law enforcement's "qualified immunity."

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Hanlon* 119 S.Ct. 1706; *Oziel v. Spr Ct.* 223 Cal App 3d 1284; 42 USC 1983.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
9:05 Minutes
11-04-99

Residential Search: "Reasonable" Response to Neighbor: Ray

Richmond Police Department officers respond to a neighbor's report of suspicious circumstances, and the suppressing judge gets some rigorous remediation.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Ray, 64 Cal App 4 868.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
7:48 Minutes
9-10-98

Right to Counsel: Informant Interrogation on Separate Crime

Officers may not directly-- nor indirectly via an informant-- attempt to question a defendant who is represented by counsel regarding the charged offense. However, officers are free to question that same defendant, directly or via an informant, about a separate but related offense. Cases/Statutes cited: Massiah v. U.S. (1964) 377 U.S. 201; Texas v. Cobb (2001) 532 U.S. 162; People v. Martin (2002) 98 Cal.4th 408.

Golden West College
2002
8:59 Minutes
9-05-02

Risk Factors, Frisk Factors

In Terry v. Ohio (1968) 392 U.S. 1 the Supreme Court held that officers may "frisk a person (described as a pat search of the outer clothing for weapons) where there is reasonable suspicion to believe the person may be armed or dangerous. Lists 15 factors that may contribute to the requisite level of suspicion.

Golden West College
1995
13:33 Minutes
12-21-95

Rules on Secretly Recording Confidential Communications

Discusses the most recent case defining a "confidential communication" as any communication which one of the parties reasonably expects is not being overheard or recorded. Cases/statutes cited: Flanagan v. Flanagan (2002) 27 Cal.App.4th 766; Pen. Code §§632, 632.7, 633, 633.5.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
10:51 Minutes
5-16-02

School Detentions and Searches

Government authorities may conduct schoolhouse detentions and searches based on justification less than that which would be required in a typical suspect contact. Cases cited: In re Randy G. (2001) 26 C4th 556; New Jersey v. T.L.O. (1985) 469 U.S. 325.

Golden West College
2002
8:41 Minutes
2-14-02

Schools Searches: Building the Justification

Although students do not give up all of their privacy rights when they are in school, we still have to justify searches: the Court of Appeal sets out the standards to be met and how the school authorities and police can satisfy them. In re Joseph G. 32 Cal App 4th 1735.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
11:33 Minutes
7-13-95

Scope of Criminal Threat Statute

P.C. § 422 (prohibiting the making of criminal threats) was not violated where a minor drew a painting for art class showing him blasting away the head of an officer who had previously arrested him. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Ryan D. (2002) 100 Cal.4th 22. (13:03)

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
13:03 Minutes
10-17-02

Scope of Imitation Firearm Statute

P.C. § 417.4 (prohibiting exhibition of an imitation firearm) is violated even when the drawing of the firearm causes someone other than the person against whom the replica firearm is exhibited to reasonably be placed in fear or apprehension. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Michael D. (2002) 100 Cal.App.4th 1015; P.C. § 417.2, 417.4.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
8:14 Minutes
10-17-02

Scoring Drugs: Attempts vs. Solicitations

By comparing and contrasting two cases, Don Ingraham clarifies the difference between PC 653f and a (664) H&S 11350.

Cases/Statutes Cited: York 60 Cal App 4 1499; Sanchez 60 Cal App 4 1490.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
3:53 Minutes
7-09-98

Law and Legal Issues

Search: Exigent Entry: A Righteous Rescue! Zabelle

An alert narcotics inspector for the Stockton Police Department may have saved a life, and surely saved a conviction, with an exigent entry and careful documentation.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
12:18 Minutes
3-06-97

Search: Exigent Retrieval: Hull

34 Cal App 4 1448 - Roseville PD puts a bait car and a tempting target together in a case which prompts the court to provide a new way to analyze the threat of the exclusionary rule.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
13:49 Minutes
9-07-95

Search: Getting Consent Beyond the Immediate Area

In People v. Bermudez 31 Cal App 4th 151, the Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement got help by way of a Los Angeles Police Department traffic stop for seat belts, and built it into a major narcotics bust.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
10:49 Minutes
3-16-95

Search: Knock-Notice and Exigency: Bellizzi

The recent Ortiz decision found an exigency exception to permit officers to enter an apartment in Stockton, when they had no choice: it was enter or lose the drugs. Now comes People v. Bellizzi, 35 Cal App 4th 1849, which reemphasizes that the prime directive is no entry without consent or a warrant, and an exigency has to be bona fide, not bootstrapped, to meet the exclusionary rule.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
10:40 Minutes
8-17-95

Search: Past History Helps Probable Cause: Mikesell

In drafting a search warrant affidavit, you are not limited to reciting your current information: the history of the suspect and/or the site can make up for shortcomings in present probable cause. People v. Mikesell, 46 Cal App 4th 1711.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
10:42 Minutes
12-19-96

Search: The Scope of Auto Search Incident to Arrest: Mitchell

Napa County Deputy Sheriff makes a stop for a broken tail light, finds a VC 14601 suspension and also searches the purse of the female passenger, finding methamphetamine. The court holds that it made no difference that it was obviously not the arrestee's purse, not within his grasp when searched, and reemphasizes the independent grounds and absolute range of a search incident to arrest in a vehicle: Mitchell 36 Cal App 4 672, Belton 453 US 454.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
10:27 Minutes
10-19-95

Search: Stretchable Search Probation: Denison

Marin County Sheriff's deputies and a stalwart probation officer show how one search condition can accommodate both suspects.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Denison 63 CApp4 550.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
4:43 Minutes
8-06-98

Search: Where the Probable Cause Buck Stops: Reyes

With the exception of warrants, arrest or search, and where a magistrate has pre-endorsed probable cause, the legality of a search depends on the officer being reasonable.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
11:14 Minutes
5-08-97

Law and Legal Issues

Search and Seizure: Anticipating an Expectation of Privacy: Camacho

Surveillance of a suspect will not yield positive results if peace officers do not anticipate and honor the Fourth Amendment as it relates to upholding a person's right to privacy.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Camacho

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:15 Minutes
1-14-99

Search and Seizure: A Compliant Carrier: Avila

Careful development of a consent search defeats suppression of narcotics evidence. This is contrasted and compared with Valdez, when peace officers were faulted for over-eagerness.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Avila 58 C4th 1069; Valdez 196 Cal App 3 799.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
12:13 Minutes
2-05-98

Search and Seizure: Bus Passengers

This segment discusses the practice of boarding and searching public buses for drugs. Special efforts must be made in contacting bus passengers to avoid consensual encounters from becoming unlawful detentions. Cases/Statutes cited: Florida v. Bostick (1991) 501 U.S. 429; United States v. Stephens (1992) 206 F.3d 914.

Golden West College
2000
7:17 Minutes
10-05-00

Search and Seizure: Plain View Doctrine

In order for a search or seizure to be legal under the "Plain View" doctrine, the officer's observations must be made from a location where he or she is legally entitled to be. Cases/Statutes cited: Harris v. United States (1968) 390 U.S. 234; People v. Camacho (July 2000).

Golden West College
2000
6:08 Minutes
10-05-00

Search and Seizure: The Computer and Probable Cause

The Good Faith exception is generally limited to reliance on the magistrate: the United States Supreme Court just extended it to reliance on the magistrate's computer, but it is still necessary for us to be reasonable. Arizona v. Evens, decided March 1st.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
12:30 Minutes
5-25-95

Search and Seizure: The Essence of Exigency

Police entry and search of the suspect's habitation without a warrant is presumed to be unreasonable, but with a proper showing that there wasn't any real choice except to act, the exigency exception might save the seizure. Ortiz, decided February 10th.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
11:29 Minutes
5-25-95

Search and Seizure: Implementing Reyes Retroactively: Redic

The California Supreme Court's abolition of the "reasonable cause" restraint on exploitation of Agreements to Search Conditions on Parole/Probation is retroactive as Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Redic

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
5:13
1-14-99

Search and Seizure: The Irrelevance of the Reason for a Righteous Vehicle Stop

An officer suspecting possible association with a recent robbery makes a midnight stop on suspicion, having seen expired registration. Okay, all the way. King, decided 22 November 1994.

Alameda County District Attorney
1994
10:42 Minutes
1-12-95

Law and Legal Issues

Search and Seizure: PC Survives Fed Snafu: Blardony

Even a fumble by U.S. Customs doesn't stop Daly City Police Dept. from scoring on a major drug bust—and taking out the defense's try at a suppression. Don Ingraham explains how.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Blardony 66 CalApp4 791

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
5:45 Minutes
11-05-98

Search and Seizure: Purging PC Pollution: Weiss

Any pollution of the probable cause (PC) for a warrant by the presence of illegally obtained evidence does not mean it is beyond redemption if one has enough evidence from an independent source. Don Ingraham explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Weiss 66 CalApp 4 772.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
6:30 Minutes
11-05-98

Search by Private Parties

In this case, FedEx employees searched a package, found methamphetamine, and contacted DEA. Justice Bedsworth examines the basic rules that apply to searches by private parties and tells how law enforcement can take advantage of such searches.

Cases/Statutes Cited: United States v. Young, '98 Daily Journal D.A.R. 9643 (Sept. 8, 1998).

Golden West College
1998
7:43 Minutes
10-08-98

Search Condition of Probation - "As Requested": Biddinger

What exactly gets waived when a probationer accepts a search condition? Does an officer need anything more than the right address to exploit search-condition consent? Who has standing to object when drugs are recovered? A recent decision of 1/3, concurred by the next justice of our Supreme Court, lays it all out and clears it up.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Biddinger, decided 11 January 1996

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
10:59 Minutes
3-21-96

Search His Electric Meter!

US v. Cleveland 94 Daily Journal, DAR 14989 (Oct. 26, 1994) Police stand by to protect electric company employees checking defendant's meter for excessive electrical use. Then get search warrant for house and find marijuana and firearms. Is this OK? Defendant argues electric company employees were acting for police when they first checked meter, so they should have had a warrant. In this case, court says no. Electric company was not acting as police agent, but rather to advance its own interests, so this search of the meter was okay.

Golden West College
1995
9:11 Minutes
2-16-95

Search of Motel Room: Entry to Arrest: LeBlanc

In contrast to the judicial endorsement in People v. Wilson (59 Cal App 4 1053) examined last month, a court of appeal suppresses the evidence seized in a sweep of a motel unit by two officers. Both officers were serving an arrest warrant and saw two crack pipes in plain view. They entered the motel unit and recovered more evidence. The difference between this case and the Wilson case is explained.

Cases/Statutes Cited: LeBlanc 60 CalApp 4 157

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
10:11 Minutes
4-09-98

Search of Motel Rooms: Exigent Entry: Wilson

A Glendale, CA police officer responding to a possible MVC violation comes up with more than he expected when he crossed the suspect's threshold—and it was admitted!

Cases/Statutes Cited: Wilson 59 Cal App 4 1053.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
10:31 Minutes
3-05-98

Search Warrant Detention

The California Supreme Court resolves a recurrent question: what can we do when someone we were expecting shows up on the site just as we begin to execute a search warrant? A Narcotics Task Force operation from Glenn County applies Terry and Summers and some uncommon common sense, and gives us a procedure that we can live with. People v. Glaser, 11 Cal 4th 354.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
3:13 Minutes
1-25-96

A Search Warrant For a Dog?

Highlights two dog bite cases:

In *Re Quackenbush* (1996) 41 Cal App 4th 1301: Dog bites child. Animal control orders dog quarantined, then goes back to get it two days later. The owner refuses to let them come in to get the dog. Now what? This case holds that under these circumstances, police - or animal control officers - must obtain a warrant to seize the dog.

Phillips v. San Luis Obispo County (1986) 183 Cal App 3d 372, allows seizure of dangerous animals, and Health and Safety Code Sections 1923 and 1924 provide punishment for those who resist such seizure, but they can only be accomplished without warrant when there is an emergency. No such emergency existed here.

Golden West College

1996

10:30 Minutes

4-25-96

Search Warrants: Anorexic Affidavits: Hotal and Aviles

Two decisions from the federal courts serve as necessary reminders of the late Justice Jackson's admonition about peace officers getting caught up in the often competitive enterprise of ferreting out crime.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Hotal, Aviles*

Alameda County District Attorney

1998

6:03 Minutes

10-08-98

Search Warrants: Did You Swear?

A search warrant affidavit must include a declaration under penalty of perjury to the truth of the information recited. Many agencies have adopted a Los Angeles County search warrant and affidavit form, which combines two forms into one. The language of some of these forms was declared inadequate in *People v. Leonard*. Agencies should examine existing forms in light of *Leonard* and revise them if necessary to avoid suppression/liability problems.

Golden West College

1997

9:46 Minutes

6-05-97

Search Warrants: Don't Dupe the Magistrate: Hall

The 9th Circuit has to drop a significant drug bust where the investigating agency overlooked the responsibility to let the magistrate know why the informant might not have been worthy of his trust. When obtaining a search warrant, full disclosure is of the essence.

Alameda County District Attorney

1997

11:16 Minutes

7-03-97

Search Warrants: How Neutral Is Your Magistrate?: O'Connor

The most readily available source for a warrant a magistrate— may or may not be the best or safest choice. Asst. DA Don Ingraham explains why.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *O'Connor* 65 Cal App 4th 113.

Alameda County District Attorney

1998

7:02 Minutes

9-10-98

Search Warrants: How to Get Sued

In this case, officers served a search warrant, only to find out afterward that they had failed to list what they were searching for. They were sued, and all but one of them won dismissals. Justice Bedsworth explains what the officers' responsibilities are in preparing and serving a search warrant. Cases cited: *Ramirez v. Butte-Silver Bow County* (2002 9th Circuit) 283 F 3d 985. (7:37)

Golden West College

2002

7:37 Minutes

9-05-02

Search Warrants: No Advice Required

The 9th Circuit Federal Appeals Court previously ruled that West Covina police officers could be held civilly liable for seizing property under a search warrant and not informing the residents of the court procedures for getting the property back. The U.S. Supreme Court has reversed this ruling.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *West Covina v. Perkins* (1999) 142 LEd 2d 636.

Golden West College

1999

5:57 Minutes

4-08-99

Law and Legal Issues

Search Warrants:

A Surprise Server: U.S. v. Ewain

When the officers in charge of serving the search warrant bring along an expert who wasn't mentioned in the affidavit, we'd better be prepared to explain why. This program includes a briefing of counterfeit postal service access keys, 18 USC 704. US v. Ewain, 9th Circuit, filed 12 March 1996.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
14:28 Minutes
7-11-96

Search Warrants: Use a Stapler!

DEA agents obtained a perfectly good search warrant for McGrew's residence. They served the warrant on McGrew, but forgot to attach the affidavit. Result: suppression of all evidence against McGrew. Justice Bedsworth discusses the necessity of serving the warrant and the affidavit at the time the warrant is executed.

Golden West College
1997
9:12 Minutes
12-04-97

Searches:

The Automobile Exception Revisited: Carpenter

In the course of affirming the death penalty in the multiple murder conviction of the "Trailside Killer," the California Supreme Court reaffirms the peace officer's options in conducting a warrantless search of an automobile where the totality of the circumstances make such action the reasonable action to take.

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
9:48 Minutes
7-03-97

Searches:

Knock-Notice Excused: Thompson v. Mahre

Sgt. Mike Steen of the Santa Rose Police Department was about to execute a search warrant when he realized that the usual knock-notice compliance would jeopardize the safety of his unit and the survival of evidence they were sent to get. What had to be shown to justify bypassing the knock-notice without losing the evidence?

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
10:43 Minutes
6-05-97

Searches:

Matters of Standing: Bishop and Thompson

When you'd like to avoid having to get a warrant, and just rely on the consent of someone other than the suspect/defendant, it does make a difference who they are: the defense is bound to object, and the legal question of standing is bound to be raised.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
7:49 Minutes
8-22-96

Searches:

Police Authority for Parole Searches, Demythed

There is still unnecessary uncertainty over your initiative to exploit the search condition imposed on parolees: Alameda County DDA Mark Hutchins, author of Point of View, reviews what the appellate courts have ruled, which is that your reasonable suspicion will work, but harassment and rousting is fatal.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
10:03 Minutes
10-24-96

Searches:

Waiver With Less Than Full Disclosure: Avalos

Although the Courts generally disapprove of police deceit, there are allowances: no point in being a darn fool. Narcotics Officers obtaining consent to search a suspect vehicle are not required to prolong the detention with extraneous details.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
7:58 Minutes
10-24-96

Searches and House Guests

In Olson, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that overnight guests can claim privacy protection, while in Carter the Court ruled that a casual visitor who is not an overnight guest cannot. Therefore, officers who enter and search a home should routinely establish and document which occupants claim to be residents, overnight guests, or neither. Those who disclaim any connection to the premises cannot move to suppress evidence found there.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Minnesota v. Olson (1990) 495 &S 91; Minnesota v. Carter (1998) Daily Journal D.A.R. 12129.

Golden West College
1999
6:11 Minutes
2-04-99

Searching Minors Taken Into Temporary Custody for Curfew Violations

When an officer takes a juvenile into temporary custody for an age-based curfew violation, the officer is entitled to search the juvenile before placing him or her into the curfew center with other minors. Cases/Statutes cited: *In re Ian C.* (2001) 104 Cal. Rptr.2d 85.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

6:55 Minutes

5-03-01

Searching Property: Let's Go Around to the Back Door

Justice Bedsworth uses the Hammett case and the recent Camacho case to explain that a peace officer can go onto private property in an attempt to contact a homeowner, and what they see in making the attempt is admissible in court. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Hammett* (Jan. 11, 2001) 01 Daily Journal DAR 377; *People v. Camacho* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 824.

Golden West College

2001

8:15 Minutes

3-08-01

Search of a Car for Weapons Based on Old Information

Officers can search the passenger compartment for weapons if there are specific facts that lead to a belief the suspect is dangerous and may gain immediate control of weapons. In this case, a search was valid where it was based on a dispatcher's statement that the driver had a history of violence and weapons possession, even though the information turned out to be six years old. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Bush* (2001) 88 Cal. App. 4th 1048; *Michigan v. Long* (1983) 463 U.S. 1032.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

4:35 Minutes

7-12-01

Search of a Trailer: Is It A Residence?

A classic case of a "little case" illustrating some "big law," Justice Bedsworth discusses whether a search warrant is necessary for a house-trailer, here using the case of a woman who kept 92 cats in a small trailer. This is a fact situation that officers won't forget, and thus won't forget the rule of law either. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Youngblood* 01 Daily Journal DAR 7899 (Aug. 1, 2001); *People v. Camacho* (2000) 23 Cal. 4th 824.

Golden West College

2001

7:25 Minutes

9-13-01

Search of Bicyclist Who Didn't Have License is OK

Officers may arrest and search bicyclists stopped for minor traffic violations when they do not provide a license or other satisfactory identification— even though they provide proper name and birthdate. Cases and statutes cited: *People v. McKay* (2002) DJDAR 2485; Vehicle Code §40302.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

7:08 Minutes

4-11-02

Search of House: Two Ways Not To Do It

Can officers obtain consent to search from someone who was in an apartment, but does not appear to live there? Can they conduct a "protective sweep" of the apartment because someone in it fled when they identified themselves as officers? The answer to both questions is "no," and this particular "Tale of the U.S. Marshals" provides a good update on the rules for searching a house. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Reid* (2000) 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, 2000 Daily Journal DAR 10217.

Golden West College

2000

7:39 Minutes

12-07-00

Search Warrants: Overcoming "Staleness"

Police cannot obtain a search warrant based on old or "stale" information unless they can justify why the information provides reason to believe that the evidence will still be there. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Hay* (2000) 2000 DAR 11353; *People v. Brown* (1985) 166 CA 3d 1166; *People v. Superior Court (Brown)* (1978) 49 CA 3d 160; *U.S. v. Bowers* (1976) 534 F.2d 186.

Golden West College

2001

8:04 Minutes

3-08-01

Search Warrants: "Particularity"

Whether officers may serve a search warrant containing errors in the description of the place to be searched will depend on the likelihood that the wrong premises might be searched. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Amador* (2000) 00 DAR 11203.

Golden West College

2000

8:21 Minutes

12-07-00

Law and Legal Issues

Secure and Search Incident to Arrest

A search incident to arrest must be “contemporaneous” with the arrest (at or near the time and place of the arrest), and is limited to areas “under the suspect’s immediate control.” Because safety may require that the arrestee be handcuffed and placed into a patrol car or moved into another room before a search can be done, “immediate control” extends to areas where the suspect was when he was arrested, provided he remains nearby during a prompt search.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Hunt (1990) 225 CA 3d 498; People v. Prance (1991) 226 CA 3d 1525; U.S. v. Turner (CA9 1991) 926 F2d 883; U.S. v. Nohara (CA9 1993) 3 F3d 1239.

Golden West College
1998
6:23 Minutes
12-03-98

Seizure of Items in Plain View OK if Nexus to Criminal Activity

Officers serving a warrant may seize items in plain view if they have a lawful right to access and be in the area where the item is located, and have probable cause to believe the item is connected to criminal activity. Cases cited: People v. Gallegos (2002) 96 Cal.App.4th 612.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
10:08 Minutes
5-16-02

“Self-Help” Robbery

The California Supreme Court reaffirmed that where a person retakes property he/she claims to be his/hers, he/she has a defense to a charge of theft or robbery. However, this defense cannot be used to take something else from another in satisfaction of a debt.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Butler (1967) 65 C2d 569; People v. Tufunga (1999) DJ DAR 11493.

Golden West College
2000
6:22 Minutes
2-03-00

Service of Arrest and Search Warrants: Interloper!

Previous cases on this topic have been discussed in which police with a search warrant detained people: 1) arriving at the scene of a search, 2) being present at the scene of a search, or 3) leaving the scene of a search. This case presents a slightly different wrinkle: police arrive without a warrant to assist a probation officer with the search of a probationer, and they detain people leaving the house. Justice Bedsworth answers the question: Can they do this? Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Matelski (2000) DAR 8455; Michigan v. Summers (1981) 452 US 692; People v. Glaser (1995) 11 Cal. 4th 354; People v. Hannah (1996) 51 Cal. App. 4th 1335.

Golden West College
2001
7:41 Minutes
1-11-01

Service of Warrant Despite Claim of Right to Possess Marijuana

Officers may continue to search for marijuana authorized by a search warrant despite the fact a resident of the place to be searched has documents suggesting he may lawfully possess marijuana. Cases cited: People v. Fisher (2002) 96 Cal.App.4th 1147.

Alameda County District Attorney
2002
3:00 Minutes
5-16-02

Seven Sins of Testifying

Presents a revealing examination of defense strategies and the fate that awaits the unwary officer on the stand. Courtroom scenarios demonstrate the “sins” of emotion, scripting, unintended admission, pride, symmetry, manipulation, and omission.

Video Training Alliance
2000
15:00 Minutes
3-09-00

Sex, Liability and Videotape

Cases/Statutes Cited: 42 USC § 1983 - Officers/supervisors may be civilly liable for violating constitutional rights. *Rice v. Cleveland* (1995) USDC, ND Ohio 92 CV 1752 - Officers suffered liability for warrantless seizure and viewing of witness's videotape of narcotics arrest. *Horton v. California* (1989) 496 US 128 - Evidence can be seized in plain view only if it's incriminating character is immediately apparent. *Thompson v. Clio* (MD Ala. 1991) 765 F. Supp. 1066 - Liability for unlawful seizure of councilman's video. *Lambert v. Polk County* (SD Iowa 1989) 723 F. Supp. 128 - Liability for seizing video of fatal street fight. 42 USC § 2000aa - Unlawful for government agents in criminal investigations to search/seize First Amendment materials for public dissemination.

WDAF-TV v. McCaskill (WD Mo. 1995) 883 F. Supp. 1282 - Liability for seizing video covered for 2000aa.

Golden West College
1996
11:19 Minutes
6-27-96

Sex Offenses: Using Uncharged Priors: People v. Fitch

For years, the law has kept prior sex offenses from the jury. The California Legislature authorized their limited use by passing Evidence Code Section 1108, now held to be Constitutional. Alameda County Assistant DA Nancy O'Malley explains how to find and use prior sex offenses.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Fitch* 55 Cal App4 1540

Alameda County District Attorney
1997
11:53 Minutes
10-09-97

Small Amount of Marijuana Allows Search of Trunk and Person

When police find even a small amount of marijuana in a vehicle, they can search not only the passenger compartment, but also the trunk for additional marijuana. A search of the person in that circumstance would also be justified because the presence of a small amount of marijuana provides probable cause to believe the suspect has more on his person. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Dey* (2000) 84 Cal. App. 4th 1318; U.S. v. *Ross* (1982) 456 U.S. 798; *People v. Long* (1987) 189 Cal.App. 3d 77.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
5:05 Minutes
3-08-01

Sneaky Defense Investigations

Newly enacted Penal Code 1054.8 requires attorneys or their investigators to fully and completely inform witnesses of: 1) their names, 2) the agencies or firms they are with, and 3) whether they represent the prosecution or defense. It also requires them to present proper identification before interviewing the witness.

Cases/Statutes Cited: P.C. ' 1054.8.

Golden West College
1999
6:30 Minutes
5-06-99

Soliciting Lewd Act By a Minor

A recent case answers this question: If an adult solicits a minor to have sex with him, has he violated §653(f) (solicitation of sex crime)? The answer, surprisingly, is "no." Has that adult committed any crime? The answer, unsurprisingly, is "yes." Justice Bedsworth explains why and what crime. Cases cited: *People v. Martinez* (2001) DJDAR 11617, Nov. 1, 2001.

Golden West College
2002
5:28 Minutes
1-17-02

"Special Needs" School Searches

Schools are subject to a lower standard of justification for searches of students' persons or property. This segment considers the use of metal detectors to search for weapons in schools.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *New Jersey v. T.L.O.* (1985) 469 U.S. 325; *In re Joseph G* (1995) 32 CA4th 1735; *In re Latasma W.* (1998) 60 CA4th 1524; *Michigan State Police v. Sitz* (1990) 496 U.S. 444; *Veronia Schools v. Acton* (1995) 515 U.S. 646; *Treasury Employees v. Von Raab* (1989) 428 U.S. 543.

Golden West College
1998
10:07 Minutes
8-06-98

"Special Relationships"

This video provides a series of brief scenarios that test the viewer's understanding of what constitutes a "special relationship"—a situation where a peace officer places a citizen in peril or increases the risk of harm to a citizen by undertaking specific conduct on behalf of the citizen.

California Highway Patrol
1999
22:36 Minutes
4-08-99

Law and Legal Issues

Spontaneous Scribble

El Monte Police and a dogged district attorney save an armed robbery case with the help of an unknown observer and Evidence Code §1240.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Guiterrez CDOS 1136.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:00 Minutes
4-06-00

Spontaneous Statements by Victims

Statements made by a victim during the investigation of a crime can be a valuable tool for officers. As this video describes, the definition of a spontaneous statement is based on timeliness, emotion, and circumstances. Experts from police agencies and the Orange County District Attorney's Office discuss how to determine spontaneous statements by victims and properly document them for evidence.

Anaheim Police Department
1999
10:05 Minutes
6-03-99

Stalking

Jane Shade, Deputy District Attorney, defines the crime of stalking and the evidence required to obtain a conviction. Discusses Penal Code Section 646.9, harassment, course of conduct, credible threat, evidence gathering, reporting procedures, and restraining orders.

Orange County Sheriff's Department
1995
11:20 Minutes
1-25-96

Statements: Co-Defendant Statements in Joint Trials: Greenberger

Canny and discrete questioning may avoid Aranda frustration in multiple defendant prosecutions, but only if one works it, as in the Greenberger case.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Greenberger, 58 Cal App 4 298.

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
11:07 Minutes
1-08-98

Statements: Copar Statements and a Silent Suspect: Fuentes

Statements obtained by Merced Police Department detectives while interviewing possible joint partners in crime are admitted by the Court against the partners' silent ringleader as well as the partners themselves... and the City wins the conviction.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Fuentes 61 CalApp4 956

Alameda County District Attorney
1998
12:29 Minutes
5-07-98

Statements: Decedent's State of Mind: Ortiz

Before he finally killed her, she told her friends and relatives that he was stalking her. How could the investigator equip an aggressive DA to find a way that the jurors can hear the victim's words? People v. Ortiz, 38 Cal App 4th 377.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
13:57 Minutes
4-25-96

Statements: The Meaning of an Alibi: Jackson

As the net tightens, the killer's girl friend comes up with an alibi: that's the kind of thing that we'd like the jury to know. But how can you develop that evidence so the DA can get it over the hearsay hurdle? People v. Jackson, 41 Cal App 4th 1232.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
11:12 Minutes
5-23-96

Statements: Miranda Deferred, Aaranda Defused: Bolden

A defendant facing arson and destructive device prosecution didn't blow the building, but he blew his invocation of Miranda rights, and good anticipation and planning by the investigators put out his efforts to suppress his coparticipants statements.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
15:58 Minutes
8-22-96

Statements:

Pre-Miranda Prolonged Detention

The observations of a Customs Inspector led to an hours' detention before a CHP officer arrived, but the court finds it reasonable under the circumstances. Forster, decided 10 November 1994.

Alameda County District Attorney

1994

8:32 Minutes

1-12-95

Statements:

Privileged Conditions: Bogle

A murderer kills his landlords and shares the loot with his wife, then writes a suicide note: she tells us, but isn't willing to testify. How can we compel her to tell the jury what she knows? People v. Bogle, 41 Cal App 4th 770.

Alameda County District Attorney

1996

14:23 Minutes

4-25-96

Supervision, or Investigation?

Considers the issue of how far routine questioning of an officer by a supervisor can go before the protections of the Public Safety Officers' Procedural Bill of Rights Act become operative. In this case, a supervisor checked out a citizen's report that an officer failed to stop and render aid at an accident. The supervisor questioned witnesses, inspected activity logs, generated a report, and then questioned the officer. The Court of Appeal ruled that this level of pre-interrogation conduct was more than routine, course-of-duty inquiry into job performance.

Cases/Statutes Cited: G.C. ' 3303 (Peace Officers' Bill of Rights); G.C. ' 3303(c); G.C. ' 3303(i); City of Los Angeles v. Labio (1977) 57 CA4th 1506.

Golden West College

1998

11:54 Minutes

5-07-98

Suspect Interviews

Despite occasional bad reviews, the Ninth Circuit does come through when facts permit. A case involving the Las Vegas Metro Police Department shows how exigent circumstances excuse a Fourth Amendment flub.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Osborn CDOS 1062.

Alameda County District Attorney

2000

7:00 Minutes

4-06-00

Suspicious Persons in Parked Vehicles

Segment discusses various ways in which police officers can legally contact, detain and pat down suspicious persons in parked cars.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Castaneda (1995) 95 DAR 8100; People v. McGaughan (1979) 25 Cal. 3d 577

Golden West College

1995

12:21 Minutes

10-19-95

Swiss Army Knives

Can a Swiss Army knife qualify as a "deadly weapon" as defined under California law? The answer is "yes" and "no" as Justice Bedsworth explains.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Martinez (98 Daily Journal DAR 11559, Nov. 12, 1998); People v. Pruett (1997) 57 Cal App 4th 77.

Golden West College

1999

6:10 Minutes

1-14-99

Tactical Planning:

Avoiding Unlawful Discrimination: Baluyut

A law enforcement agency planning a crackdown on a particular problem is well advised to anticipate a defense based not on alibi or innocence, but on discriminatory enforcement: in Baluyut v. Superior Court, the California Supreme Court tells how.

Alameda County District Attorney

1996

15:59 Minutes

6-27-96

Tainted Search Warrant Affidavits

In Weiss, if illegally obtained information is in a search warrant affidavit, the warrant is still acceptable if the remaining information is sufficient. Other cases highlighted suggest that: 1) inclusion of unlawful observation does not ruin a search warrant, and 2) observation from illegal entry cannot be used for probable cause.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Weiss (1999) DJDAR 7001; Segura v. U.S. (1984) 468 US 796; Murray v. U.S. (1988) 487 US 533; U.S. v. Ventresca (1965) 380 US 102.

Golden West College

1999

10-07-99

7:43 Minutes

Taking Joint Statements From Co-Defendants: The Lacer Statement

When codefendants both give statements incriminating each other, they usually will be entitled to separate trials if the prosecution wants to use those statements. However, when codefendants give consistent stories, Oakland PD Capt. Ralph Lacer has developed a method of taking simultaneous "adoptive admission" statements from both codefendants, which should be admissible in a joint trial.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
8:41 Minutes
3-08-01

Taking Pictures of Young Girls at a Park Is Not a Crime

P.C. § 647.6 prohibits "annoying or molesting" a child. This segment discusses a recent case in which a convicted sex offender took pictures of young girls at a water park and was arrested for violating P.C. § 647.6. Justice Bedsworth explains why this was not child molestation, and what similar circumstances might be. Cases/Statutes cited: Parrish v. Superior Court (2002) 97 Cal.App.4th 266; P.C. § 647.6.

Golden West College
2002
7:04 Minutes
8-15-02

Talking to In-Custody Suspects About Related Crimes

The U.S. Supreme Court says an officer may speak to an in-custody suspect about a different but closely-related offense as long as each offense contains an element that the other does not. Cases/Statutes cited: Texas v. Cobb (2000) 121 S.Ct. 1335.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
5:51 Minutes
6-07-01

Talking to In-Custody Suspects About Uncharged Crimes, Part 1

A defendant who has been Mirandized but has not requested an attorney can be interviewed regarding most uncharged offenses, even when the defendant has been appointed an attorney on the case for which he or she is currently in custody. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Robert E. (2000) 77 Cal.App.4th 557; U.S. v. Ortega (9th Cir. 2000) 203 F.3d 675; People v. Slayton (2000) 77 Cal.App.4th 564.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:06 Minutes
12-07-00

Talking to In-Custody Suspects About Uncharged Crimes, Part 2

The defendant may not be interviewed when the uncharged crime is inextricably intertwined with the charged offense. Cases/Statutes cited: In re Robert E. (2000) 77 Cal.App.4th 557; U.S. v. Ortega (9th Cir. 2000) 203 F.3d 675; People v. Slayton (2000) 77 Cal.App.4th 564.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
10:24 Minutes
12-07-00

Temporary Possession of Illegal Items

This segment reviews the defense of temporary possession of illegal items, and discusses the criteria that is required in order for a defendant to avail himself or herself of the defense.

Golden West College
1997
10:54 Minutes
3-06-97

Ten Most Common Questions About Weight Clauses

This segment provides the answers to the most commonly asked questions about those code sections which preclude probation-- or permit additional time to be imposed-- when the amount of a controlled substance is found to be more than a certain weight. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Phillips (2001) 89 Cal.App. 4th 61; P.C. 1203.07, P.C. 1203.073(b), HSC 11370.4, HSC 11379.8.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
12:05 Minutes
7-12-01

Terrorist Threats

Highlights several cases related to terrorist threats:

People v. Stanfield (March 2, 1995) 95 Daily Journal DAR 2613 - What constitutes a "terrorist threat" under P.C. 422.

People v. Brooks (1994) 26 Cal Pa 4th 142 - "If you testify, I'll kill you." Qualifies as a terrorist threat.

People v. Brown (1993) 20 Cal Pa 4th 1251 - "If you call the police, I'll kill you." Does not qualify as a terrorist threat.

People v. Allen 95 Daily Journal DAR 4215 (April 5, 1995) - 15 minutes between threat and arrest is enough time to qualify as a "sustained fear".

Golden West College
1995
13:29 Minutes
5-25-95

The Case of the Drunken Arsonist

In this case, the defendant was charged with carrying out his vendetta against a family by trying to burn down their house. The defense was that he was drunk, was just trying to burn off some weeds, and lost control of the fire. Justice Bedsworth explains what mental state is required for arson and why drunkenness is not a defense.

Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Atkins 01 DJDAR 2561, March 12, 2001.

Golden West College

2001

5:50 Minutes

5-03-01

The Final, Final Word on Pretext Stops

The Supreme Court in the Whren case said that pretext stops are not unconstitutional. In this latest decision, the Supreme Court said The Fourth Amendment is not violated if an officer's arrest of a defendant is supported by objective probable cause. Cases/Statutes cited: Arkansas v. Sullivan (2001) DJDAR 5264; Whren v. U.S. (1996) 517 U.S. 806.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

3:52 Minutes

8-16-01

The Latest on Defense of Momentary Possession

This video discusses the nature and scope of the "momentary possession" defense and the latest California Supreme Court case on the issue. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Martin (2001) 25 Cal.App. 4th 1180; People v. Cole (1988) 202 Cal. App. 3d 1439.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

4:59 Minutes

8-16-01

The Latest Word on Anonymous Tips Re: Armed Suspects

A new case held that two anonymous reports of a suspect with a firearm in a crowd-- when reported in person to police-- do provide necessary justification (reasonable suspicion). Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Coulombe (2000) 102 Cal.Rptr. 2d 798; Florida v. J.L. (2000) 529 U.S. 266.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

7:51 Minutes

3-08-01

The Law of Self-Defense and The Home Protection Bill of Rights

Can a suspect who initiates a fight ever claim self-defense? Does the victim of an attack ever have a duty to retreat? How does the Home Protection Bill of Rights affect the law of self-defense? These and other questions about the law of self-defense are answered in this video segment.

Alameda County District Attorney

2001

8:30 Minutes

4-05-01

Theft by False Pretenses: Private Security Muffs It: Ingram

In this case, a career shoplifter, trying to get a refund on stolen goods, is caught by an alert department store security officer and later charged with both burglary and theft under false pretenses. But the second charge doesn't stick because the defendant didn't "fool" or "deceive" the store security, according to the Court's definition.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Ingram 65 Cal App4 500.

Alameda County District Attorney

1998

5:08 Minutes

10-08-98

Theft by Refund

In Davis, presenting unpurchased merchandise to a retailer for a refund constitutes theft of the merchandise; if a refund is given, this constitutes theft of the amount refunded. In McLemore, if a refund is declined and the suspect leaves with the merchandise, this constitutes theft of the merchandise. Also, in Hamilton, evidence of entry with intent to steal (such as an empty store shopping bag) might support commercial burglary charges.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Davis DAR 11400; People v. McLemore (1994) 27 CA 4th 601; People v. Hamilton (1967) 251 CA 2d 506.

Golden West College

1999

6:39 Minutes

1-14-99

Law and Legal Issues

Thermal Imaging Devices

Previously, courts held that the use of thermal imaging devices to measure heat escaping from a house was an unlawful intrusion of privacy. Now, under *Depew*, such devices to measure heat loss on exterior walls and roofs do not intrude into protected areas of privacy, and their results can be used to obtain a search warrant. Cases/Statutes cited: *U.S. v. Depew* (2000) 210 F.3d 1061; *People v. Deutsch* (1996) 44 CA 4th 1224.

Golden West College
2000
7:42 Minutes
9-07-00

Thermal Imaging Devices: The Final Word

In ruling that the use of a thermal imaging device to monitor heat emission constitutes an unlawful search, the U.S. Supreme Court expresses a concern over the use of high technology to aid in investigations in or around traditional areas of privacy. Cases/Statutes cited: *Kyllo v. U.S.* (2001) DAR 5879; *California v. Ciraolo* (1986) 476 U.S. 207; *California v. Greenwood* (1988) 486 U.S. 445; *Katz v. U.S.* (1967) 389 U.S. 347.

Golden West College
2001
7:10 Minutes
11-08-01

Third Party Consent Searches, Part 1

Consent to search the real or personal property of a suspect may be given by other persons who possess common authority over (or other sufficient relationship to) the premises or effects to be inspected. This holds true even if it only appears the other person has such authority and even if the suspect is present and does not consent. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Oldham* (2000) 81 Cal.App 4th 1; *U.S. v. Matlock* (1974) 415 U.S. 164.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:24 Minutes
2-08-01

Third Party Consent Searches, Part 2

The scope of a search of suspect's property consented to by another in joint control is defined by the target of the search. Police do not need to ask for additional consent to search closed containers found during the search except where those containers are locked or appear to belong to somebody other than the consenting party. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Jenkins* (2000) 22 Cal. 4th 900.

Alameda County District Attorney
2001
7:56 Minutes
2-08-01

Third-Party Probation Searches

Three cases related to probation searches reveal that: 1) it is permissible to search a parolee's home under search and seizure (S&S) condition without suspicion of wrong doing, 2) it is permissible to rely on one co-tenant's probation S&S condition to search common areas for evidence against other co-tenants, and 3) an officer's subjective motivation to search does not invalidate an objectively-reasonable search.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Reyes* (1998) 19 CA4th 743; *People v. Woods* (1999) CA4th, DJDAR 8867; *Whren v. U.S.* (1996) 517 US 806.

Golden West College
1999
7:04 Minutes
12-02-99

Those Magic Movers

Whren v. US (1996) Daily Journal DAR 6635 - Traffic violations may legitimately be used to justify stopping a vehicle, even though officers also want to investigate other crimes.

Golden West College
1996
8:42 Minutes
8-22-96

To Bug or Not to Bug: Inmate Rights and Risks

The California Supreme Court answers the continuing question of when we may bug a cell or a sheriff's van, when we may not, and what foundation we have to establish to use in court that which we "overheard".

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
12:30 Minutes
7-13-95

"Totality of Circumstances"

When applying the "totality of circumstances" analysis to a given set of facts to determine whether there is reasonable suspicion to justify a detention, an officer is not required to disregard those facts that are subject to an innocent explanation. Cases cited: *U.S. v. Arviz* (2002) DJDAR 499.

Golden West College
2002
7:21 Minutes
4-11-02

Tracking Dogs

In discussing one of his own opinions in a high-profile Orange County murder case, Justice Bedsworth outlines what California law provides with regard to the use of tracking dogs.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Malign* (1983) 139 Cal App 3d 234; *People v. Gonzales* (1990) Cal App 3d 403.

Golden West College
1998
11:47 Minutes
3-05-98

Traffic Stop Safety

In this case, the Court of Appeal held that a law enforcement officer has a duty of reasonable care to the occupant of a motor vehicle that is stopped for a traffic violation. Justice Bedsworth discusses the case and reviews some of CHP's guidelines for safe citation stops.

Cases/Statutes cited: *Lugtu v. CHP* (2000) Daily Journal DAR 3169 (Mar. 28, 2000); *Whitton v. State of CA* (1979) 98 Cal App 3d 235.

Golden West College
2000
8:30 Minutes
6-08-00

Traffic Stops and Officer Safety

Because traffic stops may pose a great danger, officers have several options to protect their safety, including: 1) ordering the occupants out, 2) extending the detention for identification, 3) performing a license and registration sweep, and/or 4) performing a vehicle "pat-down."

Cases/Statutes cited: *Pennsylvania v. Mimms* (1977) 434 U.S. 106; *People v. Valencia* (1993) 20 Cal. 4th 906; *Michigan v. Long* (1983) 463 U.S. 1032.

Golden West College
2001
7:34 Minutes
1-11-01

Traffic Stops: "Everybody Out"

Because of the high risk of danger posed to an officer who stands outside of suspect's vehicle and talks to the seated occupant, the US Supreme Court held in *Pennsylvania v. Mimms* that officer safety concerns justify allowing the officer to routinely order the driver out, at any lawful stop.

Golden West College
1995
9:38 Minutes
11-09-95

Traffic Stops: Retrieving Driver's License

An officer need not allow a detainee to re-enter a vehicle to retrieve his/her driver's license. If the officer has a clear concern for safety, the officer may enter the vehicle to search for the detainee's license in places where it would normally be found, such as the glovebox, console, visor, purse, etc.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Hart* (1999) 74 CA4th 479.

Golden West College
1999
7:31 Minutes
12-02-99

Traffic Violations as Pretext for Investigations

Part of the LAPD Law Review series, this video presents a brief review of California laws pertaining to traffic violations as a reason to investigate motorists for other crimes. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
4:38 Minutes
2-05-98

Trials: Disenchanting the Jurors

The U.S. Supreme Court decides that the defense cannot cry foul if the jurors are reminded that one reason the defendant has an answer for just about everything is that he is entitled to sit in on the trial.

Cases/Statutes cited: *Portuondo v. Agard* 120 Supreme Court 119; 146 LEd 2d 47.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:00 Minutes
7-06-00

Truancy Arrest Permits Search

A minor can be detained as "truant" based on the minor's youthful appearance, carrying a book bag, and significant distance from the nearest school during school hours. If the minor is arrested for truancy, the minor may be searched incident to that arrest even if he or she is just going to be returned to school. Cases/Statutes cited: *In re Humberto O* (2000) 80 Cal.App.4th 237.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:10 Minutes
8-03-00

Law and Legal Issues

Use a Prostitute - Lose a Car

Under Michigan law, property used in the commission of a crime may be forfeited to the State. Bennis was convicted of "gross indecency" for having sex with a prostitute in his car. The car was forfeited, and Mrs. Bennis sued to get it back. The United States Supreme Court upheld the forfeiture of the car - even though that included Mrs. Bennis's half-interest in it, and even though she - rather obviously - did not sanction what her husband was doing with it.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Bennis v. Mulligan (96 Daily Journal D.A.R. 2403) (March 5, 1996).

Golden West College
1996
10 Minutes
6-27-96

Utility Surveillance Meters

This segment reviews the legality of various forms of high-technology surveillance, and in the Stanley case, use of utility company surveillance meters.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Dow Chemical v. U.S. (1986) 476 U.S. 227; U.S. v. Karo (1984) 468 U.S. 705; People v. Deutsch (1996) 44 CA 4th 1224; People v. Stanley (1999) 72 CA4th 1547.

Golden West College
1999
7:02 Minutes
11-04-99

Vandalism

Justice Bedsworth provides a primer on the Penal Code section often referred to as "malicious mischief," but properly known as vandalism. This is one of California's most common crimes, and it is important that peace officers understand it. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Campbell (1994) 23 Cal App 4th 1488; People v. Kahanic (1987) 196 Cal App 3d 461; MacKinney v. Nielsen (1995) 69 F 3d 1002.

Golden West College
2000
10:11 Minutes
10-05-00

Vehicle Code 2800.1: Evading a Police Officer

This segment reviews the elements of a 2800.1 (evading a pursuing police vehicle) offense and focuses on the requirements that the police unit be "distinctively marked" and that the officer be in a "distinctive uniform."

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Matthews (1998) 64 Ca 4th 485; CVC 2800.1

Golden West College
1999
8:18 Minutes
1-14-99

Vehicle Code Section 23153: DUI With Injury

In order to prove DUI with injury under V.C. Section 23153, there must be evidence that the defendant violated a law (other than drunk driving) that caused or resulted in the injury. This segment discusses various violations that have been used as a basis for prosecution under 23153.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Capetillo (1990) 220 CA 3d 211; People v. Weems (1997) 54 CA 4th 854.

Golden West College
1998
8:59 Minutes
1-08-98

Vehicle Pursuits: Breaking For Backup Validated

The traditional teaching that a chase must be continuous by pursuing officers to qualify as a hot pursuit is reconsidered and rejected by the Federal District Court in a case out of Washington. As Don Ingraham explains, the case began as a Child Protective Services house check and winds up with kudos for the deputies' tactics and tenacity.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Johnson CDOS 1930.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
10:49 Minutes
5-11-00

Vehicle Search: Building Probable Cause: Carrillo

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Deputies put together a drug case, from informant corroboration to exploiting abandonment, consciousness of guilt to a reasonable, even if non-search warrant toss: People v. Carrillo decided 31 August.

Alameda County District Attorney
1995
8:06 Minutes
12-21-95

Vehicle Searches: Exigent Circumstances Required?

Although the original justification for the "vehicle exception" to the warrant requirement was based on "exigent circumstances," there is no independent requirement that the police establish exigency if they have probable cause. Cases/Statutes cited: Carroll v. U.S. (1925) 267 U.S. 132; Maryland v. Dyson (1999) 119 S. Ct. 2013.

Golden West College
2000
5:06 Minutes
12-07-00

Vehicle Search:

Valid Delay and Reasonable Inquiry: Brown

Based on an officer's stop of an unenlightened cyclist in Stanislaus County, this segment gives the peace officer an overview of increased options for a routine traffic detention. It also reviews limitations on this type of detention.

Alameda County District Attorney

1998

8:02 Minutes

5-07-98

Vehicle Search Leeway Limited

A routine vehicle stop in Tuolumne County catches the California Supreme Court's attention, resulting in a reminder of the limits of searches incident to arrests and the necessity of establishing policy on an officer's leeway in checking closed containers.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Williams 20 Cal 4 119, 439a.

Alameda County District Attorney

1999

7:05 Minutes

11-04-99

Vehicle Stops: Border Areas

A vehicle being operated in a suspicious manner near a border may provide reasonable suspicion for a stop based on the prior history of criminal activity in the area. Cases/Statutes cited: U.S. v. Brignoni-Ponce (1975) 422 U.S. 873; U.S. v. Tione (2000) 00 DAR 9867.

Golden West College

2001

8:15 Minutes

5-03-01

Vehicle Stops:

Ordering the Occupants "In"

Courts have previously upheld an officer's right to order occupants to exit the vehicle during a traffic stop for purposes of officer safety. In this case, the court held that the same justification can be used to order the occupants to remain inside the vehicle.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Maryland v. Wilson (1997) 519 U.S. 408; People v. Castellon (1999) 76 CA 4th 1369.

Golden West College

2000

7:52 Minutes

6-08-00

Verbal Conduct Can Be Basis for PC §148 Violation

A suspect is delaying an officer and in violation of Penal Code §148 when that suspect continually talks through the back window of a patrol car to an arrestee, despite being told to stop doing so by officers attempting to conduct an inventory search of the arrestee's car. Cases cited: In re Muhammed C. 2002 95 Cal.App.4th 1325.

Alameda County District Attorney

2002

9:51 Minutes

4-11-02

Video Line-Ups: No Right to Counsel

After the 6th Amendment right to counsel attaches, a suspect has a right to have an attorney present at a live line-up. But if the attorney cannot appear, or if a line-up must be quickly constructed before counsel can be contacted or accommodated, one option is to videotape the line for showing to witnesses later. If this procedure is used, there is no right to counsel.

Cases/Statutes Cited: U.S. v. Amrine (CA8 1983) 724 F2d 84; People v. Dominick (1986) 182 CA3d 1174.

Golden West College

1998

5:40 Minutes

11-05-98

Voluntariness: Consumption of Drugs or Alcohol

A suspect's consumption of drugs or alcohol will not render his statement involuntary, absent police misconduct or coercion. Cases cited: Colorado v. Connelly (1986) 479 U.S. 157; People v. Barker (1986) 182 C3d 921; People v. Watson (1977) 75 C3d 384; People v. Gurley (1972) 23 C3d 536; People v. Hendricks (1987) 43 C3d 584; People v. Weaver (2001) 26 C4th 876; In re Michael B. (1983) 149 C3d 1073; In re Peter G. (1980) 110 C3d 576; Henry v. Dees (1980) 455 F2d 406. \

Golden West College

2002

8:30 Minutes

6-13-02

Vulnerable Witnesses

Justice Bedsworth discusses a case in which a child molestation victim was excused from testifying and her interview was used to convict her assailant. This can be a valuable tool when dealing with traumatized victims of any age. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Eccleston 01 Daily Journal DAR 5183(May 29, 2001).

Golden West College

2001

7:28 Minutes

8-16-01

Law and Legal Issues

W&I Section 6600 Sexually Violent Predators Act

Sonoma County strikes evidentiary gold with a new test for the predatory disposition of persons accused of violent sexual offenses.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *People v. Poe* 74 Cal App 4th 437.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
7:03 Minutes
1-13-00

W&I Section 256 and Juvenile Offenders

Section 256 can streamline the processing of juvenile offenders by allowing officers to cite juveniles into traffic court instead of having to take them into custody. It applies to more offenses than the officer may realize, including vandalism, trespassing, and all misdemeanor vehicle code violations. Cases/Statutes cited: *People v. Channing* (2000) 81 Cal. App. 4th 985.

Alameda County District Attorney
2000
8:30 Minutes
10-05-00

Warrant Service Pitfalls

Justice Bedsworth uses this case-- in which peace officers are sued for alleged mistakes in search warrant service-- to remind officers of some seldom-mentioned warrant service rules. Cases/Statutes cited: *Mena v. City of Simi Valley* (2000) DJDAR 10459 (Sept. 25, 2000)

Golden West College
2001
10:02 Minutes
2-08-01

Warrantless Arrest: Subject in Plain View Inside Home

Police cannot enter a subject's home or garage—even if the door is open—to place him or her under arrest, absent an arrest warrant, exigent circumstances, or consent. Cases/Statutes cited: *Payton v. New York* (1980) 445 U.S. 573; *U.S. v. Oaxaca* (2000) DAR 12172.

Golden West College
2001
7:35 Minutes
4-05-01

Warrantless DUI Arrests: "Reasonable Time and Distance"

Vehicle Code Section 40300.5 and 40300.6 provide that a person suspected of DUI who has been involved in a traffic accident may be arrested without warrant "within a reasonable time and distance away from the scene of the traffic accident." Judge Bedsworth analyzes the first case to interpret "reasonable time and distance," holding that 2 1/4 hours and half-a-block fall within the statute.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Corrigan v. Zolin* (96 Daily Journal D.A.R. 8214, July 10, 1996.

Golden West College
1996
8:34 Minutes
9-12-96

Warrantless Searches: Crime Scene Exception?

Police may enter premises without a warrant to search a crime scene under "exigent circumstances." However, when the exigency is over, further search must be justified by warrant or consent.

Cases/Statutes Cited: *Flippo v. West Virginia* (1999) 99 DAR 10723; *Mincey v. Arizona* (1978) 437 US 385.

Golden West College
2000
5:54 Minutes
1-13-00

Weapons: The Ubiquitous "Billy": Mercer

When a burglary detainee turns out to be carrying a "collapsible baton", the court takes the defense appeal as an invitation to review the law and the legislative intent behind Penal Code § 12020 ban on "billys". *People v. Mercer*, 42 Cal App 4th Supp. 1.

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
8:49 Minutes
6-27-96

Weaving Within the Lane

Grounds for stopping an automobile is the subject of every court case involving traffic, but it is almost never the subject of published opinions by the courts. *People v. Horeis* is the first published opinion in at least a dozen years to take a close look at automobile stops based on weaving. Justice Bedsworth closely examines the case in this segment.

Golden West College
1997
8:35 Minutes
11-06-97

Law and Legal Issues

What Constitutes Valid I.D. Under V.C. 40302?

McKay was stopped for riding his bicycle in the wrong direction on a residential street and could not produce identification. The officer took him into custody, relying upon Vehicle Code Section 40302 (inability to provide I.D.). When searched incident to the arrest, meth was found. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. McKay (2000) 82 Cal App 4th 1279; People v. Monroe (1993) 12 Cal App 4th 1174.

Golden West College
2000
8:10 Minutes
11-02-00

What Crime is This? NSF Checks and Screwdrivers

Highlights “bad check” cases including:

People v. Wolfe (1991) 235 Cal App 3d 605 - Defendant and supplier have ongoing business relationship in which defendant's checks aren't good for several days after they're written. Can defendant be charged under Penal Code Section 476661 (NSF checks)? People v. Simons '96 Daily Journal DAR 2017 (Feb. 26, 1996) - Defendant uses screwdriver to threaten police trying to arrest him. Has he violated Penal Code Section 417.8 (drawing or exhibiting a dangerous or deadly weapon to prevent or resist an arrest)?

Golden West College
1996
11:23 Minutes
5-23-96

What Crimes Are These?

Cases include: People v. Davis, 96 Daily Journal D.A.R. 15272 (Dec. 23, 1996) - Defendant passes forged check through walk-up window of a check cashing service. Is this any crime besides forgery? People v. Jischke, 96 Daily Journal D.A.R. 14785 - Defendant fires shot through floor of his apartment into apartment below. Has he violated Penal Code Sec. 246 (firing “at an inhabited dwelling”)? Or, does that statute require the shot be from outside the building?

Golden West College
1997
11:41 Minutes
3-06-97

What Is Not Entrapment

The Bakersfield Monte Carlo Sting operation is reviewed by the Supreme Court in a case that provides a brief summary of California's laws regarding entrapment. Justice Bedsworth explains everything a peace officer needs to know about this topic in one sitting.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Watson 00 Daily Journal 805 (Jan. 21, 2000).

Golden West College
2000
7:28 Minutes
5-11-00

What is Probable Cause?

Officer Mike Williamson provides a definition of probable cause and reasons why it may or may not exist. Scenarios are used to illustrate how probable cause to arrest requires more than reasonable suspicion to detain because the deprivation of liberty is much greater. A detainee is briefly inconvenienced while an arrestee may be incarcerated for an extended period of time.

Los Angeles Police Department
1996
4:30 Minutes
12-19-96

What is the Permissible Scope of a Vehicle Search?

Part of the LAPD Law Review series, this video provides an overview of California laws governing vehicle searches. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
9:53 Minutes
2-05-98

What Justifies a Pat-down?

This segment reviews the various criteria an officer can use to justify a pat-down of a detainee for weapons.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Michigan v. Long (1963) 4630.5 1032;

People v. LaFitte (1989) 211 CA 3d 1429;

Terry v. Ohio (1967) 392 U.S. 1;

People v. Suennen (1980) 114 CA 3d 192;

People v. Thurman (1989) 209 CA 3d 817;

Adams v. Williams (1972) 407 U.S. 143;

People v. Williams (1992) 3 CA 4th 1100;

People v. Dickey (1994) 21 CA 4th 952.

Golden West College
1998
7:14 Minutes
12-03-98

Law and Legal Issues

When Can an Officer Kick In a Door to Make an Arrest?

This program reviews PC Section 844 "knock and notice" requirements and explains the rationale for the law. The video highlights the circumstances where an officer may kick in a door and outlines the justifications for failing to comply with knock and notice requirements. Two scenarios depict the application of the law and test the viewers understanding of knock and notice principles. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
8:06 Minutes
12-04-97

When is a (Car) Search Not a Search?: Green

When officers making a car stop are confronted with expired registration and occupants with neither licenses nor identification, and incident to impound find cocaine base, the question isn't so much probable cause as it is compliance with administrative policy. But that policy has to pass muster.

Cases/Statutes Cited: 46 Cal App 4th 367

Alameda County District Attorney
1996
11:20 Minutes
9-12-96

Where Do We Go For the Warrant?

There are jurisdictional limits to a magistrate's power to authorize a search. A magistrate can authorize a search within his/her county and can order a search by officers of his/her county in another county if the crime investigated was committed in the magistrate's county. But can a magistrate authorize a search within his/her county by officers from another county?

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Gowan (1992) 5 Cal App. 4th 866.

Golden West College
1996
9:21 Minutes
8-22-96

Will That Old Dog Hunt?

In this segment, four K-9 cases are reviewed to illustrate the rule that a K-9 "sniff" is not a Fourth Amendment "search". This is true, even if the dog instinctively reacts to apparent contraband by jumping onto and tearing open the container of packing material.

Cases/Statutes Cited: People v. Mayberry (1982) 31 C3d 335 - K-9 sniff of luggage is not a search.

US v. Place (1983) 462 US 696 - K-9 sniff is not a "search" within meaning of the Fourth Amendment.

US v. Stone (CA10 1989) 866 F2d 359 - K-9 jumped into hatchback and found 33,000 ludes - no "search".

US v. Lyons (CA8 1992) 957 F2d 615 - K-9 tore open parcel, exposing cocaine rocks - no "search".

Golden West College
1995
10:23 Minutes
3-16-95

Working the Wobble-Prone Witness

A multiple drug murder case in Oakland shows what is needed to save a case when witnesses suddenly go sideways. The lesson here is to anticipate and preserve statements.

Cases/Statutes Cited: Evidence Code 1294; 72 Cal App 4 337.

Alameda County District Attorney
1999
8:36 Minutes
10-07-99

You Can't Ask Why He Refuses to Talk

In this important Miranda case, a defendant clearly invoked his Miranda rights and said he was not willing to talk. However, officers continued questioning by asking him, "why?" Justice Bedsworth explains why officers cannot do this. Cases/Statutes cited: People v. Peracchi (2001) 86 Cal App 4th 353.

Golden West College
2001
7:42 Minutes
4-05-01

Law Enforcement Profession and Ethics

Achieving Training Excellence Telecourse

Designed to ensure that students get the most from law enforcement training courses and trainers receive support in the latest training strategies and methods. The scenario-based program, which is divided into a Student Module and an Trainer Module, targets all general law enforcement officers and law enforcement trainers and potential trainers. The Student Module includes topics of 1) effective learning; 2) course selection; 3) course delivery options; 4) meeting training standards; 5) POST-certified training; and 6) what makes a good course. The Trainer Module highlights best practices and includes topics of 1) selection standards; 2) ethics; 3) instructional resources; 4) instructor training; 5) course design; 6) teaching techniques; 7) validation/evaluation; and 8) qualities of a good instructor. (02-08)

Commission on POST

2002

120 Minutes

8-22-02

Basic Training Video Series: Use of Force (Learning Domain 20), Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Tactical Intervention telecourse, this video defines "tactical intervention" and describes the factors that prevent officers from intervening when they should. The program highlights warning signs for potential officer misconduct and provides options for intervening when witnessing inappropriate behavior by a fellow officer.

Commission on POST

1999

16:20 Minutes

5-06-99

Ethical Decision Making in Law Enforcement Telecourse

This telecourse examines practical decision making approaches to ethical issues that exist for the field officer. The program teaches that high ethical standards can be maintained by examining controversial issues and problematic situations in advance and by considering the ramifications of actions ahead of time. This program provides law enforcement with clear principles that can be used when faced with ethical decision making. (Ref.) (98-10)

Commission on POST

1998

120 minutes

10-29-98

Ethical Decision Making in Law Enforcement Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Ethical Decision Making telecourse, this first of two parts features a roundtable ethics discussion among law enforcement and community leaders. Topics discussed include "social contract theory," training and recruitment of peace officers as custodians of the public trust, society and violence, and "discretionary justice" as it relates to ethnic concerns.

Commission on POST

1999

18:20 Minutes

1-14-99

Ethical Decision Making in Law Enforcement Overview, Part 2

This second segment continues the roundtable discussion with emphasis on community issues and the importance of the peace officer balancing personal and professional community relationships. Also discussed is the "slippery slope of corruption" and gratuity issues, the "continuum of compromise," and the "code of silence" among peace officers.

Commission on POST

1999

21:35 Minutes

1-14-99

From the Inside: Cop Turns Con

In 1984, Richard Ford, a Los Angeles police officer was charged with attempted murder and conspiracy. He was confined to the Men's Central Jail until completion of his trial. In October 1988 he was found guilty of all charges and sentenced to 25 years to life. This tape interview was conducted in March 1989. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1995

12 Minutes

12-21-95

Hearts of the City

This documentary-style program reveals the human side of the San Francisco Police Department to better educate the public about the day-to-day work environment and challenges officers face. This episode appeals to peace officers as well because of its focus on officer-involved shootings and survival stories shared by officers firsthand. Officers also share their feelings while at work and off the job. Part 2 of a multi-part series.

San Francisco Police Officers' Association

1999

28 Minutes

4-06-00

Law Enforcement Profession and Ethics

History, Professionalism, and Ethics Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Leadership telecourse, this video is designed to assist the peace officer to discover who he or she is as a professional and how to lead others more effectively. Key elements examined include values, integrity, loyalty, courage, humility, persistence, attitude, accountability, and treatment of others.

Commission on POST

1999

14:34 Minutes

7-08-99

History, Professionalism, and Ethics Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Leadership telecourse, this second segment highlights the importance of developing leadership skills with a focus on risk-taking. Concepts examined include questioning authority, "caring," and consistent respect for others. The attribute of courage is described with a profile of an LAPD captain and his effective approach to leadership within his division.

Commission on POST

1999

13:43 Minutes

7-08-99

Image of Law Enforcement Telecourse

Organizational image, personal image, and media image all have a dramatic impact on law enforcement in California. This program provides valuable insight into how the public perceives law enforcement, who shapes those perceptions, the impact of image on all members of law enforcement, and how media functions in its role as a "watchdog" of law enforcement. This program provides not only diverse perspectives on various aspects of image but also offers specific tools that officers and departments can use to improve the overall image of California law enforcement. (99-04)

Commission on POST

1999

120 Minutes

4-22-99

Institute of Criminal Investigation Overview

The Robert Presley Institute of Criminal Investigation (ICI) is designed to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement investigators through training. This video outlines the curricula for the ICI Core Course and gives a brief overview of the ICI Foundation Specialty Courses, in addition to the requirements for graduation from the ICI program.

Commission on POST

1996

13 Minutes

1-16-97

Legal Actions Involving Peace Officers Telecourse

Recreates incidents where officers faced criminal, administrative/internal, and civil investigations including an officer-involved shooting, a use of force investigation, a civil suit resulting from a citizen complaint, and an off-duty incident. Viewers will learn the legal issues an officer might face due to action taken on the job. For all law enforcement personnel. (95-05)

Commission on POST

1995

120 Minutes

5-11-95

Maintaining Your Edge: Perishable Skills Training Telecourse

This telecourse program provides background information on perishable skills and explains the benefits of this training for patrol officers and their agencies. The program shows how periodic training in four core skills (arrest and control, use of force, firearms proficiency, vehicle operations) and communications (tactical and interpersonal) can ensure safe and effective law enforcement operations. (Ref.) (01-03)

Commission on POST

2001

120 Minutes

3-22-01

Peace Officer Recruitment and Retention: Best Practices

Recruiting and retaining peace officers has become a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies throughout California. To assist in addressing the growing problem, experienced recruiters throughout the state worked with California POST to assemble this collection of best practices for recruitment and retention. The best practices are divided into five categories: 1) Developing a recruitment team, 2) Marketing and use of technology, 3) Attracting and retaining staff, 4) Alternative staffing and employee preparation, and 5) Budgeting and long-term planning. Representing some of the best thinking in recruitment today, these video materials are for use by those persons responsible for planning and implementing recruitment and retention strategies for their agency. Broadcast on CPTN on August 30, 2001 and February 28, 2002.

California Commission on POST

2001

120 Minutes

8-30-01 and 2-28-02

Law Enforcement Profession and Ethics

Peace Officer Recruitment and Retention: Marketing Video Collection

Recruiting and retaining peace officers has become a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies throughout California. To assist in addressing the growing problem, experienced recruiters from all over the state worked with California POST to assemble this collection of 1) a 5-min. promotional marketing video, 2) six 30-second public service announcements (PSAs), and 3) a 6-min. video news release for use by television news departments. Not available via CPTN Video Distribution Hotline and not broadcast. All agencies must contact the POST Training Program Services Bureau to secure VHS or broadcast format videotape copies or for more information at (916) 227-3913.

California Commission on POST
2001
various lengths

Peer Support Telecourse

The Peer Support telecourse was developed in response to the growing awareness of the value of peer support programs, both to law enforcement personnel and to their agencies. Peer support programs offer peace officers support from their colleagues— people who understand the unique pressures of law enforcement and people the officers can trust. These programs offer a much needed safety valve to law enforcement personnel and their families. (Ref.) (98-08)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
8-27-98

Public Safety Dispatcher 2002: Meeting the Ethical Challenge Telecourse

Challenges dispatchers to consider not only their own personal ethical standards, but also the expectations, values, principles, and standards that are particular to their profession. The goals of the program are to 1) identify influences or cues that may affect a dispatcher's ethical reasoning and decision making skills; 2) raise awareness of ethical issues and decisions that public safety dispatchers must routinely confront on the job; and 3) promote ongoing discussion and training of issues, policies, and minimal ethical standards at the individual agency level. The telecourse is divided into four segments that present unique challenges to ethical reasoning: Loyalty, Responsibility, Judgment, and Courage. (Ref.) (02-05)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
5-23-02

Public Safety Dispatcher II: Meeting the Professional Challenge Telecourse

Designed to assist public safety dispatchers' knowledge and skills in handling all types of calls, including some of the most challenging—those involving critical incidents. The program includes scenarios and discussion points that highlight 1) shifting priorities, 2) balancing multiple needs, 3) the call taker's role, and 4) meeting the community's needs. (01-10)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
10-18-01

Public Safety Dispatchers Telecourse

Communications personnel can play a critical role in determining law enforcement response to calls for service and in shaping law enforcement's public image. This telecourse recognizes the need for continuing professional training for communications personnel on a wide variety of topics. This program presents five short, self-contained segments suitable for briefings or staff meetings. Communications topics examined include: 1) crisis callers, 2) critical incidents, 3) Community-Oriented Policing, 4) domestic violence, 5) hate crimes. (00-03)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
3-23-00

Public Safety Dispatcher Recruitment and Retention 2002

Recruiting and retaining dispatchers has become a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies throughout California. To assist in addressing the growing problem, experienced recruiters from all over the state worked with California POST to assemble these tools: 1) a six-minute promotional video intended to promote dispatching as a profession, plus two public service announcements (PSAs), 2) a 23-minute video to motivate all law enforcement to help recruit new dispatchers, and 3) an 84-minute "Best Practices" video for those persons responsible for planning and implementing dispatcher recruitment and retention strategies for their agency. (CD-ROM Ref.) (02-11)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
11-14-02

Law Enforcement Profession and Ethics

Qualities of a Good FTO Telecourse

The success of a Field Training Officer (FTO) is dependent upon the ability to: 1) translate experience and understanding into training, 2) gain the attention, participation, and trust of the trainee, and 3) develop awareness, decision making skills, and confidence in the trainee. This telecourse examines how one FTO approaches these three points over the course of a single shift of the River City Police Department. Within that span of time, the program touches on several key topic areas, including: 1) the value of getting to know your trainee, 2) importance of personal preparation, 3) elements of verbal/communication skills, 4) teaching skills: primary and remedial, and 5) evaluation skills: delivery of good news and bad news. (02-10)

Commission on POST

2002

120 Minutes

10-24-02

Suicide Prevention

Using a series of personal interviews with LAPD officers who nearly took their own lives, this video teaches that police suicide is a preventable tragedy if one learns to recognize the early signs of trouble. The program suggests crisis situations where suicide is often a result and suggests ways that a suicidal officer can be supported. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1998

18:49 Minutes

12-03-98

The Ethical Edge 2001 Telecourse

Focuses on ethics in law enforcement, including: 1) maintaining model professional behavior, 2) protecting the rights of all people, 3) ensuring officer and public safety at all times, and 4) caring for the victims of crime. The program is divided into five segments, each featuring a scenario involving an ethical issue followed by a discussion by subject matter experts who offer appropriate training points. (Ref.) (01-07)

Commission on POST

2001

120 Minutes

7-19-01

Think Before You Drink

Presents a brief scenario reminding officers that there are always consequences to drinking and driving, and encourages off-duty officers to think about how they will get home safely before taking the first drink after work. Teaches officers not to compromise their career with alcohol.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1999

5:17 Minutes

11-04-99

Major Occurrences

Aviation Crash: First Responders

An aviation crash presents special concerns that officers don't normally deal with in vehicle accidents. Excerpted from the September 2001 POST Aviation Security Telecourse, this segment teaches the importance of isolating and securing an aviation crash scene, assisting survivors, calling for assistance and resources, handling crowds and media, and preserving crash scene evidence. Includes a rural area small plane crash scenario.

Commission on POST
2001
13:10 Minutes
6-06-02

Aviation Security Telecourse

Acquaints the peace officer with the safest methods to employ when in direct contact with airports, air travel, and aviation personnel. Includes information from Federal regulations, airline corporate policy, local law enforcement policies, and several common sense guidelines. Segments include 1) prisoner transportation, 2) flying while armed, 3) checking firearms and ammunition in luggage, 4) responding to passenger disturbance or in-flight emergency, and 5) first responder to an aviation crash site. Special Note: Although eligible for CPT credit as a regular telecourse of California POST, this program is not intended to substitute the FAA's Flying While Armed online training package released in 2001. (01-09)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
9-20-01

Basic Training Video Series: Critical Incident Management (LD #26), Part 1

Excerpted from the Critical Incident Management telecourse, this first of two parts suggests key considerations for supervising the first 30 minutes of an incident, including assessment, resources, command posts, and communications.

Commission on POST
1999
17:40 Minutes
11-04-99

Basic Training Video Series: Critical Incident Management (LD #26), Part 2

Excerpted from the Critical Incident Management telecourse, this second segment summarizes the five major components of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), under which all response agencies work together. Features a panel discussion of basic SEMS concepts.

Commission on POST
1999
29:05 Minutes
11-04-99

Blue Canaries: Police Response to Dangerous Goods Incidents

Whether it is a tractor trailer accident, factory spill, or train derailment, police officers are often first on the scene. This video demonstrates the importance of controlling and stabilizing the scene, safely assessing the situation, maintaining communications, identifying the chemicals involved, and minimizing the risks. "Blue Canaries" are early warning indicators used by fire departments from a distance to assess the risk of approaching unknown chemical hazards.

Video Training Alliance
1999
12:00 Minutes
9-02-99

Crisis Point: Domestic Violence and Hostage Negotiations Telecourse

Addresses the need for first responders and dispatchers to be aware of the unique nature of hostage situations stemming from DV conditions. The program addresses several key questions, including: 1) what factors should a first responder consider in a DV critical incident? 2) How can officers recognize cases that may lead to hostage situations? 3) How can a first responder stabilize the scene until tactical teams arrive? 4) How can first responders assist negotiators in DV incidents? (01-01)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
1-25-01

Major Occurrences

Managing Civil Disobedience Telecourse

This program provides contemporary training and information to California peace officers in the area of managing and controlling crowd situations. The program teaches that law enforcement must recognize the right of free speech and actively protect people in the exercise of that right. Officers must have the integrity to not allow their own personal, political, or religious views affect their actions, and when it becomes necessary to control the actions of a crowd that has unlawfully assembled, the officer is committed to do so with optimal efficiency and minimal impact upon the community. (Ref.) (98-07)

Commission on POST

1998

120 Minutes

7-23-98

Managing Civil Disobedience Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the Managing Civil Disobedience telecourse, this first of two parts provides a history of civil disobedience in California and an overview of various types of protest issues. New techniques, tools, and other resources used by protesters are also shown. The segment highlights the types of protest crowds that may form and the types of events where they are likely to occur. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1998

16:57 Minutes

12-03-98

Managing Civil Disobedience Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the Managing Civil Disobedience telecourse, this second segment shows the key components of a civil disobedience management strategy, including a crowd control checklist. The video emphasizes the importance of advance collaboration and cooperation among the entities affected by a protest event. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1998

14:55 Minutes

12-03-98

Managing the Genie: CBRN Terrorism Awareness for Public Safety and Medical Personnel

Produced by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for the Los Angeles County Operational Area Terrorism Working Group, this six-part series acquaints emergency first responders with information needed to safely and effectively handle a mass-destructive chemical, biological, or radiological/nuclear (CBRN) terrorist attack.

Part 1 - Introduction: Provides a brief history of CBRN terrorism, including an overview of international and domestic terrorism threats concerning nuclear/radiological incidents, chemical incidents, and biological incidents. (16:25)

Part 2 - Chemical Agents: Presents information about signs and symptoms of various chemical agents, dispersal methods, and important considerations for first responders at the scene of a chemical agent attack. (15:15)

Part 3 - Biological Attack: Provides an overview of the signs and symptoms of a biological agent contamination. Includes information about dispersal methods and the various types of biological agents that may be used. (20:00)

Part 4 - Radiological/Nuclear Incident: Presents information on radiological and nuclear devices, potential threat problems, and the important considerations for first responders at the scene of a radiological or nuclear incident. (18:50)

Part 5 - Mass Casualty Decontamination: Teaches that prompt, safe, and effective decontamination procedures are essential in protecting lives from the harmful affects of CBRN agents. In all cases, there may be situations that require removal of the agent or contaminants from exposed persons. (24:15)

Part 6 - First Responder Scene Management and Follow-on Concerns: Acquaints emergency first responders with key indicators, notification essentials, and follow-on concerns of a chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) terrorist attack. (21:55)

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

2000

115 Minutes

9-06-01 (Part 6), 10-04-01 (Parts 1-3),

11-01-01 (Parts 4-5), 12-06-01 (Parts 1-6)

Major Occurrences

Special Response Tactics 2002 Telecourse

Catastrophic incidents occurring across the Nation and beyond have made it necessary for small and large departments—urban and rural areas of jurisdiction— to be familiar with, prepared for, and trained on using special tactics to secure and contain the scene(s) safely. Special Response Tactics 2002 presents information gathered from experts based on training and actual experience with five incidents of threat: High Risk Stops with K-9, Emotionally Disturbed Persons, Officer/Citizen Down Rescue, Active Shooter, and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Although this course is geared toward first responders, the practices and principles apply to all areas of law enforcement. (Ref.) (02-04)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
4-18-02

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Telecourse

In January 1993, Government Code Section 8607 was enacted which requires all emergency responders in California to utilize the SEMS when responding to multiple agency disasters. Emergency responders include peace officers, fire fighters, emergency medical personnel, public works personnel, and any other persons who are expected to respond to a natural or man-made disaster. This telecourse explains the SEMS law and how it can assist you with disasters within your community. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (95-04)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
4-13-95

Supervising Critical Incidents - First 30 Minutes Telecourse

Demonstrates response to critical incidents during the often dangerous, and frequently hectic initial stages. Includes scenarios on urban fires, workplace violence, reduced visibility traffic crashes, and officer involved off-duty conduct. Introduces the Incident Command System and Standard Emergency Management System that is the topic of the POST April 1995 telecourse. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (95-02)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
2-09-95

Surviving Weapons of Mass Destruction

Covers several key points for chemical-biological public safety response. Viewers learn how to look for chemical-biological indicators, how to manage the scene, and how to coordinate rapid evacuation.

U.S. Department of Justice/OJP and GEMA
2000
12:45 Minutes
8-03-00

Wales Bank Robbery

This video provides a minute-by-minute reenactment of a deadly 1994 bank robbery attempt in Wales, Wisconsin. The program features interviews with deputies and officers involved in the dramatic shoot-out, in which a police captain was killed and several officers and civilians were wounded. Designed to generate discussion of tactical training issues, particularly in regard to multijurisdictional response to a major incident involving heavily-armed subjects. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Wisconsin Department of Justice
1998
26:23 Minutes
5-07-98

Willpower Defeats Fire Power: The North Hollywood Bank Robbery

This unique video provides a dramatic, minute-by-minute account of the February 1997 North Hollywood, CA bank robbery. The program illustrates the sequence of events during the robbery and identifies the location of suspects, victims, and officers during the shoot-out. The video also presents critical information about suspect methods and fire power when in combat with law enforcement personnel. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
27 Minutes
10-09-97

Youth Violence in Schools Telecourse

This telecourse examines the physical and psychological conditions that may lead to apparent random acts of school violence. The program also suggests actions law enforcement may take to prevent these situations. Learning goals include: 1) recognize the early warning signs of violent youth in schools, 2) learn how to form threat assessment teams to combat youth violence, 3) learn the trends and predictors of extreme violent behavior, and 4) become familiar with programs that prevent youth violence. (Ref.) (99-09)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
9-23-99

Narcotics and Drugs

Clan Lab Death Traps

This program highlights the new types of meth labs that may be encountered by officers in the field. The program details common pharmaceuticals, solvents, and other chemicals that are used in meth labs, and later shows the common household appliances and containers that may be used in small-scale meth lab manufacturing.

U.S. Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Admin.
2000
11:18 Minutes
5-03-01

Chemical Time Bombs: Hazards of Clandestine Drug Labs

This video is designed to assist state and local law enforcement officers, especially those on patrol, to become familiar with clandestine laboratory investigative techniques and the hazards of the chemicals that are found in these cases. For sworn law enforcement personnel and investigators.

Drug Enforcement Administration
1998
25 Minutes
9-10-98

Crack!

Reviews the basics of crack cocaine, but with the main focus on the street issues that affect frontline officers. Tells what officers need to know about crack users, dealers, crack houses, and legal issues.

Ontario Police Video Training Alliance
2000
9:15 Minutes
8-03-00

Drug Lab Detection

Host Paul Lewis leads viewers on an eye-opening, behind-the-scenes tour of a marijuana grow lab and clandestine chemical labs. Officers see the subtle yet unmistakable signs that might indicate that drug sales or manufacturing are going on at an otherwise "routine call." The program suggests that officer safety should be the first priority.

Video Training Alliance
1999
13:00 Minutes
05-06-99

Drug Influence Overview, Part I

Excerpted from the POST Drug Influence Telecourse, this first of two parts graphically illustrates the physical symptoms of an individual under the influence of opiates, stimulants, and marijuana. The program also provides a legal definition for "under the influence" and highlights the common effects of drugs on human behavior. Recommended as an instructional aid to support required Basic Course instruction and POST Learning Domain 13, Controlled Substances. For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1997
18:12 Minutes
11-06-97

Drug Influence Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Drug Influence Telecourse, this second of two parts presents three additional scenarios that illustrate the physical symptoms of an individual under the influence of a depressant, hallucinogen, and PCP. For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1997
18:17 Minutes
11-06-97

Drug Influence Telecourse

Discusses and graphically illustrates the physical symptoms of an individual under the influence of an opiate, stimulant, hallucinogen, marijuana, depressant, or phencyclidine. Emphasizes the importance of proper documentation by the arresting officer of direct observations and other evidence. For law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (94-01)

Commission on POST
1994
120 Minutes
1-13-94

Drug Lab Detection

Host Paul Lewis leads viewers on an eye-opening, behind-the-scenes tour of a marijuana grow lab and clandestine chemical labs. Officers see the subtle yet unmistakable signs that might indicate that drug sales or manufacturing are going on at an otherwise "routine call." The program suggests that officer safety should be the first priority.

Video Training Alliance
1999
13:00 Minutes
5-06-99

Narcotics and Drugs

Drug Recognition and Investigation Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Drug Recognition telecourse, this first of two segments presents a definition of probable cause in warrantless drug arrests and describes the peace officer's authority to search and seize evidence that the court will accept. The segment is divided into two parts: 1) Locating concealed compartments in vehicles used for narcotics trafficking; marijuana transportation and packaging; domestic dispute scenario; information provided by witness and direct observations (length 13:00), and 2) Cocaine packaging and cocaine paraphernalia; probation search; direct observation; and indoor growing of marijuana (length 21:06). For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1997

34:06 Minutes

9-04-97

Drug Recognition and Investigation Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Drug Recognition telecourse, this second segment continues the drug recognition and investigation section with two additional parts: 1) Clandestine lab types, locations, key indicators for detection, and lab equipment used; information provided by informants; and drug packaging methods (length 19:43), and 2) Buy-bust operations; drug stash locations; and courtroom testimony scenario depicting detailed questioning of an officer (length 21:20). For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1997

41:03 Minutes

9-04-97

Drug Recognition and Investigation Telecourse

Provides training on an officer's right to search and seize evidence in vehicles, incident to an arrest, and pursuant to parole and probation searches. Covers exigent circumstances and protective sweeps in drug situations. Viewers will improve their field knowledge of crime patterns by visually recreating drug sales, transportation and distribution operations. A panel of experts discusses enforcement strategies currently being used. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (94-05)

Commission on POST

1994

120 Minutes

5-12-94

GHB: The Date Rape Drug

Explains what GHB is, how it is used, the common household chemicals required to manufacture it, and the signs and symptoms of someone under the influence of GHB. Includes suggestions for possible criminal charges for use of GHB.

Las Vegas Metro Police Department

2000

14:38 Minutes

3-09-00

Hidden Dangers: Meth Labs

This video alerts law enforcement officers and other professionals to the dangers of methamphetamine (meth) labs and teaches what to look for and how to react in order to avoid potential disaster. The program describes the toxic chemicals used to manufacture meth and shows the danger of fires, explosions, and the risks to kids and the environment. The program provides examples of actual encounters with meth labs in California communities. In partnership with the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, this video is designed for people working in a community setting, utility workers, probation officers, code enforcement officers, service personnel, social workers, and other professionals.

California Attorney General's Office

2000

18:10 Minutes

12-07-00

Highway Interdiction For Narcotics

It is estimated that 75% of the marijuana supplied to the United States, as well as other drugs, is smuggled through Texas from Mexico. This video describes the formation of the Love Field Narcotics Interdiction Unit, and common indicators during traffic stops that should trigger further investigation.

Dallas Police Department

1996

8 Minutes

7-11-96

Juvenile Narcotics Awareness

This program identifies the various types of drugs that are popular among juveniles, the types of paraphernalia used, and the hiding places kids use to conceal their drugs. The video includes interviews with two juvenile users of narcotics.

Los Angeles Police Department

1999

18:45 Minutes

10-07-99

Narcotics and Drugs

Meth... The Great Deceiver

Developed for a teen audience, this program presents a powerful argument for avoiding methamphetamine. Teens and drug experts provide critical information on what meth does physically, mentally, and socially to the lives of people who use the drug.

California Department of Justice/Attorney General's Office
1999
16:40 Minutes
10-07-99

Toxic Traps: Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs

Provides the patrol officer with basic information about clandestine methamphetamine lab recognition and the hazards that such labs present to the officer and the public. The video urges that officers use extreme caution with the equipment and toxic chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of this drug. For patrol officers, investigators.

Santa Ana Police Department
1996
13:04 Minutes
3-06-97

Officer Safety and Survival

10 Deadly Errors

This video highlights ten mental errors made by peace officers killed in the line of duty. It encourages officers to change any “routine” mindset they may have and to be cautious at all times while on patrol. For patrol officers.

Calgary Police Service
1997
3:16 Minutes
8-07-97

Assault Weapons Violations

This video details current assault weapons laws and identifies the various California Penal Code sections governing assault weapons. It also provides brief scenarios that demonstrate suggested enforcement procedure under assault weapons laws. For patrol officers and investigators.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
7:22 Minutes
12-03-98

Basic Training Video Series: Use of Force (Learning Domain 20), Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Fear Management telecourse, this video explains the difference between common fear and police fear and describes “reasonable fear” and “unreasonable fear” responses by officers. Several officers involved in an armed robbery describe their fear during the incident, followed by discussion of “vulnerability awareness” and “tunnel vision.”

Commission on POST
1999
33:00 Minutes
4-08-99

Blue Canaries: Police Response to Dangerous Goods Incidents

Whether it is a tractor trailer accident, factory spill, or train derailment, police officers are often first on the scene. This video demonstrates the importance of controlling and stabilizing the scene, safely assessing the situation, maintaining communications, identifying the chemicals involved, and minimizing the risks. “Blue Canaries” are early warning indicators used by fire departments from a distance to assess the risk of approaching unknown chemical hazards.

Video Training Alliance
1999
12:00 Minutes
9-02-99

Concealed Compartments in Furniture

This video teaches that officers should be aware of this customized furniture because weapons can be retrieved easily from hidden compartments, posing a threat to officers. For patrol officers, investigators.

New York Police Department
1996
4:54 Minutes
8-07-97

Emotional Survival Telecourse

This telecourse presents an enlightening seminar by Dr. Kevin Gilmartin, a consultant on behavioral science issues to law enforcement agencies and a frequent instructor at the FBI Academy and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Dr. Gilmartin explains the physical and social causes of law enforcement stress, describes common symptoms, and prescribes specific steps to counteract the problem. (99-11)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
11-18-99

Explosive Device Awareness

This video presents information on the variety of bombs that an officer may encounter and the proper procedure for handling a suspected explosive device. Includes specific LAPD tactics and policy for bomb response and provides essential tips for safe handling of bomb scenes.

Los Angeles Police Department
1999
7:30 Minutes
3-04-99

Field Encounters With Animals

This program presents several effective tactics that may be used by officers when encountering animals in field situations. Includes use of baton, OC spray, verbalization, kicks, and lethal force options for several types of domestic and wild animals. Includes interviews with animal care/behavior experts. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
16:08 Minutes
6-11-98

Officer Safety and Survival

Making Entry

Describes the tactics used by Anaheim Police Department officers during building searches and teaches officers not to be complacent when searching. Building search techniques demonstrated include: 1) weapon positions, 2) making entries, 3) clearing stairwells, 4) low-light tactics, and 5) flashlight techniques.

Anaheim Police Department
2000
16:27 Minutes
10-05-00

The Law Enforcement Trauma Shooting Kit

This video demonstrates the contents and proper application of the Law Enforcement Trauma Shooting Kit. Included are first aid reminders and specifics on treating puncture wounds and sucking chest wounds. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Riverside County Sheriff's Department
1998
5:13 Minutes
7-09-98

Officer-Involved Shooting: Kevin Webb

Recreates a robbery of off-duty Officer Kevin Webb in which he decides to move from being an officer. Covers carrying an off-duty weapon, type of weapon, ID cards, weighing options, physical conditioning, and weapon proficiency. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1995
15 Minutes
5-25-95

Officer-Involved Shooting: Mendoza/Ballesterous

What appeared to be a routine neighborhood disturbance erupts into a deadly ambush-like shoot-out between two LAPD officers and a large group of armed gang members. This video is designed to encourage officers to prepare themselves for unexpected threats to their personal safety and to consistently remain alert.

Los Angeles Police Department
1999
14:40 Minutes
1-14-99

Officer Involved Shooting: Stacey Lim

Recreates an off-duty incident in which LAPD Officer Stacey Lim was fired upon by several armed youths intent on stealing her car. Captain Rich Wemmer reviews the incident and summarizes training points during an interview with Officer Lim. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1995
10:18 Minutes
10-19-95

Officer Involved Shooting: Stan Cook

This program details the violent shoot-out between Honolulu Police Officer Stan Cook and a motorist during a vehicle stop. A mix of dramatic recreation and candid interview encourages the patrol officer to assess his or her abilities to react to such violent criminal actions. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
16:09 Minutes
1-08-98

Officer-Involved Shooting: Tampa, Florida

Los Angeles Police Department Captain Rich Wemmer highlights a Tampa, Florida shooting in which a murder suspect killed three officers after escaping custody. The video emphasizes the importance of proper handcuffing techniques for maximum officer safety.

Los Angeles Police Department
1999
6:47 Minutes
10-07-99

Officer Survival: Garden Grove Detectives

Shows some of the hazards of working plain clothes including complacency, lack of communication, lack of practice in using tactics and equipment. Based on a real-life situation in Garden Grove in which two plain clothes officers shoot a rape suspect. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
7:36 Minutes
4-27-95

Officer Safety and Survival

Peer Support Telecourse

The Peer Support telecourse was developed in response to the growing awareness of the value of peer support programs, both to law enforcement personnel and to their agencies. Peer support programs offer peace officers support from their colleagues— people who understand the unique pressures of law enforcement and people the officers can trust. These programs offer a much needed safety valve to law enforcement personnel and their families. (Ref.) (98-08)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
8-27-98

Rescue Under Hostile Fire

This video provides a five-step guideline used by the San Jose Police Department to assist officers in preparing for a rescue. Steps include: 1) evaluate the situation, 2) develop a plan, 3) move to the last position of cover, 4) use distraction, and 5) effect the extraction. Three types of rescues are depicted, including use of a rescue vehicle, hasty vehicle rescue, and rescue on foot. Designed for patrol and tactical officers.

San Jose Police Department
1997
12:06 Minutes
12-04-97

Searching For Your Safety

This program highlights officer and public safety issues related to contraband on inmates during transport to and from court. The video demonstrates searching procedures for lockup areas and courtrooms.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
2000
11:30 Minutes
1-13-00

Seconds to Decide

Presents a dramatic reenactment of a 1988 El Cajon, CA incident involving two CHP officers. The video is designed to heighten patrol officers' awareness of how vulnerable they may be while out on a meal break in a restaurant or other public place.

California Highway Patrol
2000
21:00 Minutes
1-13-00

Suicide Prevention

Using a series of personal interviews with LAPD officers who nearly took their own lives, this video teaches that police suicide is a preventable tragedy if one learns to recognize the early signs of trouble. The program suggests crisis situations where suicide is often a result and suggests ways that a suicidal officer can be supported. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
18:49 Minutes
12-03-98

Surviving Deadly Force Encounters

This program details the physical and psychological factors that may affect a peace officer's ability to survive a deadly force encounter. Among the physical factors suggested are: 1) accuracy, 2) penetration of rounds, 3) weapon familiarity, 4) environmental factors, 5) physical restrictions, and 6) injury. Psychological considerations include 1) false expectations, 2) tunnel vision, 3) mental preparedness, and 4) fear management. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Sheriff's Department
1998
23 Minutes
11-05-98

Surviving the Secondary Device

This video provides suggestions on policies and procedures for not only effectively responding to and managing a bomb incident, but also for protecting the public and saving the lives of first responders. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

**U.S. Office of Justice Programs and
Georgia Emergency Management Agency**
1997
11:55 Minutes
11-05-98

Surviving Weapons of Mass Destruction

Covers several key points for chemical-biological public safety response. Viewers learn how to look for chemical-biological indicators, how to manage the scene, and how to coordinate rapid evacuation.

U.S. Department of Justice/OJP and GEMA
2000
12:45 Minutes
8-03-00

Officer Safety and Survival

Tactical Commandments

Actor James Garner discusses a set of rules created to help officers survive on the street. Rules include a positive attitude, alertness to danger signals, proper communication, knowledge of your location, teamwork, weapons proficiency, physical fitness, careful searches, and maintenance of equipment. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1995

13 Minutes

6-22-95

Wales Bank Robbery

This video provides a minute-by-minute reenactment of a deadly 1994 bank robbery attempt in Wales, Wisconsin. The program features interviews with deputies and officers involved in the dramatic shoot-out, in which a police captain was killed and several officers and civilians were wounded. Designed to generate discussion of tactical training issues, particularly in regard to multijurisdictional response to a major incident involving heavily-armed subjects. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Wisconsin Department of Justice

1998

26:23 Minutes

5-07-98

Warrant Service and Building Search Techniques

This program demonstrates the team approach to building searches and is intended for use by narcotics officers, gang details, detectives, and patrol personnel. The video emphasizes the importance of advance planning, proper team training, and practice in order to ensure officer safety. Several building and room clearing/search methods are demonstrated.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1999

16:52 Minutes

7-08-99

Willpower Defeats Fire Power: The North Hollywood Bank Robbery

This unique video provides a dramatic, minute-by-minute account of the February 1997 North Hollywood, CA bank robbery. The program illustrates the sequence of events during the robbery and identifies the location of suspects, victims, and officers during the shoot-out. The video also presents critical information about suspect methods and fire power when in combat with law enforcement personnel. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1997

27 Minutes

10-09-97

1999-2000 Instructional Highlights Telecourse

This special program presents highlights from five previous POST telecourse programs, designed in shorter 20-minute segments to accommodate roll-call training. Segments include Hate Crimes: A Proactive Approach, Part 1 (September 2000); Hate Crimes: A Proactive Approach, Part 2 (September 2000); Youth Violence (September 1999); Recognizing Mental Illness (February 2000); Child Abuse Issues, Part 1 (July 2000); Child Abuse Issues, Part 2 (July 2000); and Preliminary Criminal Investigations (May 2000). (00-10)

Commission on POST
2000
180 Minutes
10-26-00

ABC Off-Sale Basics: A Peace Officer's Guide

This program provides field officers with basic guidelines for "off-sale" investigations: outlets that sell alcohol for consumption off the premises, such as liquor stores, grocery and convenience stores. Segments include 1) the peace officer's authority, 2) Retail Operating Standards, 3) sale of alcohol to a minor, 4) sale to an obviously intoxicated person, and 5) effective investigative procedures.

California Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control
2000
15:39 Minutes
5-11-00

ABC On-Sale Basics: A Peace Officer's Guide

This program provides field officers with basic guidelines for "on-sale" investigations: outlets that sell alcohol for consumption on the premises, such as restaurants, taverns, and bars. Segments include 1) the peace officer's authority, 2) Retail Operating Standards, 3) sale of alcohol to a minor, 4) sale to an obviously intoxicated person, and 5) effective investigative procedures.

California Dept. of Alcoholic Beverage Control
2000
15:39 Minutes
5-11-00

Alcoholic Beverage Control Enforcement

Lydia Engdol, ABC District Administrator, looks at three common on-view violations, and discusses procedures for investigating and taking appropriate action. Officers have the legal right to conduct inspections during establishment business hours, and to enforce ABC and other Penal Code sections.

San Jose Police Department
1996
10:46 Minutes
7-11-96

Arson and Explosives Telecourse

After viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will have a better understanding of the extent and impact of the arson and explosives-related crime problem within the State of California. Tactical considerations and awareness of the officer safety issues associated with fire and explosive related incidents will be reviewed, as well as the ability to react appropriately when encountering an actual or potential incendiary, destructive or explosive device, or related component. For patrol officers and investigators. (Ref.) (97-09)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
9-25-97

Aviation Crash: First Responders

An aviation crash presents special concerns that officers don't normally deal with in vehicle accidents. Excerpted from the September 2001 POST Aviation Security Telecourse, this segment teaches the importance of isolating and securing an aviation crash scene, assisting survivors, calling for assistance and resources, handling crowds and media, and preserving crash scene evidence. Includes a rural area small plane crash scenario.

Commission on POST
2001
13:10 Minutes
6-06-02

Bank, Armored Car, and Supermarket Bank Branch ATM Robbery

With jurisdiction over a city cited as the "bank robbery capital of the world," the LAPD has developed a detailed protocol for response and investigation of bank and bank-affiliated robberies. This video presents specific LAPD procedures for these robberies, which may serve as a model to other agencies. Topics include scene control, evidence collection, and witness interviews.

Los Angeles Police Department
1999
11:07 Minutes
3-04-99

Boat, Boat Trailer, and Personal Watercraft Theft Investigation

This video instructs the investigator on how to identify stolen boats, boat trailers, and personal watercraft and provides suggestions for properly documenting such thefts in written reports. Included is an explanation of how to locate and read the registration numbers, such as the "HIN" (hull identification number) and "CF" State I.D. number. For patrol officers and investigators.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
9:15 Minutes
10-08-98

Bomb Threat Procedures

Sgt. Dave Audsley, DPS Bomb Squad Supervisor, comments on a bombing incident which occurred in Jackson Hole, Wyoming in December 1989. Provides tips including establishing of inner and outer perimeters, calling for certified bomb technicians, evacuating the area, and advising responding emergency units. For patrol officers.

Arizona Department of Public Safety
1995
3:05 Minutes
1-25-96

Bomb Threats in County Buildings

San Diego County receives 300 - 350 bomb threat calls each year. Sgt. Conrad Grayson, SDSA Arson and Explosives Unit, explains how to handle bomb threats in public buildings. His presentation includes samples of pipe bombs, dynamite, blasting caps, hand grenades, booby traps, letter and package bombs. For all law enforcement personnel.

San Diego County Sheriff's Department
1995
30 Minutes
8-17-95

Border Plates 101

Hosted by James Brolin, this video provides patrol officers with information needed to identify and validate Mexico license plates used in the California-Mexico border area.

California Border Partnership
2001
7:32 Minutes
4-05-01 and 6-06-02

Building Searches

Covers basic techniques for conducting a search including procedures upon arrival at the scene, determining the type of crime, number and description of suspects, and whether weapons are involved. Emphasizes a team approach, the use of vests and flashlights, awareness of sounds made by officers, and minimum exposure to suspects.

Los Angeles Police Department
1996
10 Minutes
11-21-96

CETF Overview of Procedures and Tactics

Outlines the latest tactics, procedures, equipment and personnel needed to adequately respond to civil emergencies. For all law enforcement personnel.

Arizona Department of Public Safety
1995
30 Minutes
12-21-95

Chemical Time Bombs: Hazards of Clandestine Drug Labs

This video is designed to assist state and local law enforcement officers, especially those on patrol, to become familiar with clandestine laboratory investigative techniques and the hazards of the chemicals that are found in these cases. For sworn law enforcement personnel and investigators.

Drug Enforcement Administration
1998
25 Minutes
9-10-98

Child Abuse

Detective Dan Leshner describes signs and behaviors that indicate child abuse such as injuries on several sides of the body, injuries in different stages of healing, bruises and burns that show the outline of objects, immersion burns, skull fractures, head injuries, and refusal to talk to officers in front of parents.

Dallas Police Department
1996
4 Minutes
8-22-96

Child Abuse Issues Telecourse

This program features six reenactments that cover the most common child abuse cases that a peace officer may encounter: 1) shaken baby syndrome, 2) sexual abuse, 3) neglect, 4) immersion burns, 5) developmentally delayed children, and 6) child custody situations. These reenactments serve as a model on how to appropriately conduct child abuse investigations. (Ref.) (00-07)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
7-27-00

Child Abuse Investigation Overview, Part I

Excerpted from the POST Child Abuse telecourse series, this first of two segments reviews the history of child abuse and explains the psychology of abuse, including the emotional and behavioral impact on abuse victims. The segment also shows how to recognize crimes involving physical neglect of children. For patrol officers, investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
19:45 Minutes
7-03-97

Child Abuse Investigation Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Child Abuse telecourse series, this second segment continues child abuse recognition training with an overview of physical and sexual abuse indicators. The impact that child abuse investigation has on law enforcement officers and methods of coping with the impact are discussed. For patrol officers, investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
19 Minutes
7-03-97

Child Abuse Telecourse, Part 1: Recognition and Impact

Shows how to recognize crimes against children involving physical and sexual abuse, neglect, and emotional maltreatment, for appropriate dispositions in the best interest of the child. Reviews the history of child abuse, the psychology of abuse, including the emotional and behavior impact on the victims; indicators of abuse; and methods of coping with the personal impact of child abuse investigators. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (94-06)

Commission on POST
1994
120 Minutes
6-30-94

Child Abuse Telecourse, Part 2: Investigation

Shows how to investigate crimes against children involving physical and sexual abuse, neglect, and emotional maltreatment. Viewers will learn appropriate methods regarding protection of the child; review correct techniques for collection and preservation of evidence. Learn effective interview/interrogation techniques; and collaborate with county Child Welfare on behalf of the child. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (94-07)

Commission on POST
1994
120 Minutes
7-14-94

Clan Lab Death Traps

This program highlights the new types of meth labs that may be encountered by officers in the field. The program details common pharmaceuticals, solvents, and other chemicals that are used in meth labs, and later shows the common household appliances and containers that may be used in small-scale meth lab manufacturing.

U.S. Department of Justice/Drug Enforcement Admin.
2000
11:18 Minutes
5-03-01

Code 3 Operations: Pursuit vs. Response Driving

This segment explains the difference between "pursuit driving" and "response driving" and reviews California Vehicle Code governing emergency vehicles. The program presents several factors to consider when deciding to initiate a vehicle pursuit. For response driving, the program explains that the driver benefits from having several options, with the end goal of minimizing liability, reducing danger, and safely arriving. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
6:07 Minutes
6-11-98

Cops and Schools Telecourse

Effective school policing can do wonders for a law enforcement agency's community relations, while ineffective procedures can spell disaster. This telecourse gives patrol officers and supervisors practical information about policing school campuses. The program examines how schools fit into the law enforcement beat, with emphasis on Community Policing and schools. (00-06)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
6-22-00

Courtroom Testimony: Preparing for Trial Telecourse

This telecourse program follows three criminal cases— homicide, drug possession, and domestic violence— from arrest through report writing, then into the courtroom where officers present their testimony under questioning from both the prosecution and the defense. Jury members then deliver a final verdict. The program also features comments from prosecution experts from throughout California and officers who have courtroom experience. (00-11)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
11-30-00

C.O.P. on Wheels

Bicycle patrols bring the public and police together, and support the principles of community oriented policing. Interviews with various officers point out the advantages of bicycle patrols in densely populated areas, better relations with the public, opportunities for surveillance, and “stealth” approaches.

Santa Ana Police Department
1996
12:07 Minutes
5-23-96

Crime Victims With Disabilities

Individuals with developmental disabilities are four to ten times more likely to be a victim of a crime than people without a disability. Some may have limited or no ability to communicate, are dependent upon others for basic needs and functions, and may even have difficulty recognizing that they have been victimized. As first responders and investigators, peace officers may be the most important contact a victim will have with the criminal justice system. It is imperative that the officer's approach reflects the values of dignity, respect, protection, and service that those in law enforcement owe to every victim of crime regardless of who they are. This video is divided into three distinct areas: 1) sensory disabilities, 2) developmental disabilities, and 3) physical disabilities.

Commission on POST/California Attorney General's Office
2002
70 Minutes
3-07-02 and 4-04-02

Crisis Point: Domestic Violence and Hostage Negotiations Telecourse

Addresses the need for first responders and dispatchers to be aware of the unique nature of hostage situations stemming from DV conditions. The program addresses several key questions, including: 1) what factors should a first responder consider in a DV critical incident? 2) How can officers recognize cases that may lead to hostage situations? 3) How can a first responder stabilize the scene until tactical teams arrive? 4) How can first responders assist negotiators in DV incidents? (01-01)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
1-25-01

Cultural Competency Telecourse

This program promotes understanding and respect for racial and cultural differences and the development of effective, non-combative methods of carrying out law enforcement duties in a racially and culturally diverse environment. Teaches the basics of cultural competency by presenting a variety of scenes illustrating some of the common calls for service that officers encounter in the field. In each scenario, the viewer enters the “door” of the crime to view best practices for handling the call based on the culture featured. Topics covered include Asian, disabled, and gay/lesbian community cultures and issues; Latino community cultural concerns; Muslim community and immersion training; Domestic violence as a matter of culture; and Racial profiling overview. (02-06)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
6-20-02

Cyber Crime: First Responders and the High Tech World Telecourse

In this telecourse, first responders learn how prevalent cyber crime is today and what types of cyber crimes a first responder may encounter. The program demonstrates how first responders can recognize potential high-tech evidence, how to approach and secure a crime scene involving high-tech items, and how to protect fragile evidence in the digital world. (01-02)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
2-22-01

Dealing With the Mentally Ill

Highlights basic concepts about dealing with the mentally ill and teaches that isolating and containing a situation may be the safest option for everyone concerned. The program demonstrates the dos and don'ts of effective interaction and de-escalation with mentally ill subjects.

Video Training Alliance
1999
10:00 Minutes
2-04-99

Dick and Harry: Rest in Pieces

Dick and Harry review improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and precautions to be taken with them. Covers booby trap devices, nitroglycerin, kitchen chemists, fertilizer and diesel fuel, blasting caps, datasheet material, C-4 plastic explosive, mail bombs, and military ordinance. For all law enforcement personnel.

Niagara Regional Police Services
1995
6:30 Minutes
9-07-95

Domestic Violence: Community Oriented Policing Telecourse

This telecourse demonstrates several Community Oriented Policing (COP) approaches that have been designed to combat the specific issue of domestic violence. The program reviews a variety of successful programs that provide strategies to solve problems, reduce calls for service, increase resources for patrol officers and investigators, improve relations with the community, and establish long-term partnerships. (Ref.) (98-06)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
6-25-98

Domestic Violence: Court Orders Telecourse - Updated

Many laws governing domestic violence court orders have changed recently, making it critical that peace officers are updated. This telecourse reinforces the most important aspects of the Domestic Violence: Court Orders telecourse from February 1998, covers some important additional topics, and updates officers on changes since 1998. The telecourse covers these seven topics: 1) Types of Orders, 2) Service & Validity, 3) Emergency Protective Orders, 4) Firearms, 5) Bail/Custodial Issues, 6) Enhancing Victim Safety, and 7) Additional Legal Changes. (Ref.) (00-08)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
8-24-00

Domestic Violence: Effective Interviewing Techniques Telecourse

This telecourse provides information regarding effective domestic violence interviewing techniques from the real-life perspective of law enforcement officers, district attorneys, and those who work with domestic violence survivors. The overall goals of the program include: 1) informing law enforcement about interviewing techniques, 2) providing strategies for managing domestic violence as a crime, and 3) introducing the proper investigative steps to ensure a successful prosecution. This is accomplished through proper management of the crime scene, detailed interviewing, adequate and complete documentation and evidence gathering. (99-10)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
10-28-99

Domestic Violence: A Matter of Culture, Overview Parts 1-4

Excerpted from the POST Domestic Violence: A Matter of Culture telecourse, these four segments highlight the diverse immigrant and refugee ethnic groups in California who law enforcement may interact with in the context of domestic violence. The video segments provide a detailed summary of cultural differences as they relate to domestic violence within the various groups, with the goal of making the peace officer more effective and alert when responding to domestic violence call.

- Part 1:
 Introduction; East Indian and Hindu Culture Profiles - 14:14 Minutes
- Part 2:
 Russian and Armenian Culture Profiles - 17 Minutes
- Part 3:
 Hispanic/Latino and African Culture Profiles - 16.40 Minutes
- Part 4:
 Southeast Asian and American Indian Profiles - 15:48 Minutes

Commission on POST
1998
67 Minutes
8-06-98

Domestic Violence: Court Orders Telecourse

A critical tool for protection of victims and intervention into violent situations is the use of the court order. This program examines Emergency Protective Orders, Restraining Orders, describes how to identify the primary aggressor and avoid the dual arrest, examines workplace violence and related protective orders, and discusses foreign restraining orders/Full Faith and Credit. (Ref.) (98-02)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
2-19-98

Domestic Violence: A Matter of Culture Telecourse

This telecourse addresses new immigrant and refugee ethnic groups within California that law enforcement might contact within the context of domestic violence. Designing an appropriate and effective response to domestic violence that is culturally sensitive is critical to successful intervention. This video is designed to provide officers with information about different cultures that can assist in a safe and successful intervention. (98-04)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
4-23-98

Domestic Violence Overview

Emphasizes the problem of domestic violence in California and concentrates on law enforcement's responsibility to protect victims of domestic violence. Legal issues and recent legislative changes are summarized for quick reference. This segment is an excerpt from the POST Domestic Violence telecourse of July 1996. For law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1997
15:15 Minutes
5-08-97

Domestic Violence Telecourse

The purpose of this telecourse is to promote law enforcement's understanding of the nature of domestic violence and the best strategy for effective intervention. The telecourse covers recent changes in the law and tactics needed to respond in a manner that will maintain the safety of officers, victims, and innocent bystanders. The program was designed to meet requirements of Penal Code Section 13700. The telecourse also covers Emergency Protective Orders, Dual Arrest circumstances, and Domestic Violence Stalking. (96-07)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
7-25-96

Domestic Violence Patrol Investigation

Jane Shade, Orange County Deputy District Attorney, outlines a step-by-step approach to investigating domestic violence cases. Emphasizes proper documentation of statements, the use of photographs and audio recordings, and a medical records release. For patrol officers.

Orange County Sheriff's Department
1995
11 Minutes
5-25-95

Drug Lab Detection

Host Paul Lewis leads viewers on an eye-opening, behind-the-scenes tour of a marijuana grow lab and clandestine chemical labs. Officers see the subtle yet unmistakable signs that might indicate that drug sales or manufacturing are going on at an otherwise "routine call." The program suggests that officer safety should be the first priority.

Video Training Alliance
1999
13:00 Minutes
5-06-99

Dry Ice and Acid Bombs

Demonstrates how the combination of dry ice and water, enclosed in a plastic bottle, can create an explosion. Also shows the result of combining aluminum foil and pool acid in a closed container. Outlines procedures for handling a bomb call, protecting the scene, and collecting evidence. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
7:12 Minutes
11-09-95

Elder Abuse Telecourse

At the end of their lives, the elderly become increasingly vulnerable. They are easily injured due to the fragility that accompanies aging, and their mental sharpness may be dulled with time. They are preyed upon for money, food, social security checks, credit ratings, and shelter. This telecourse identifies the many forms and degrees of elder abuse and certain indicators that law enforcement should be aware of in order to determine if abuse may be occurring. (Ref.) (97-02)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
2-20-97

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse 2001 Telecourse

Focuses on law enforcement's role in safeguarding both elderly and dependent adult victims. Segments include 1) types and indicators of abuse, 2) crime scene arrival, 3) interviewing victims, witnesses, and suspects, 4) documentation and follow-up, 5) working with other agencies, and 6) self-neglect. (Ref.) (01-08)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
8-23-01

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Elder Abuse Telecourse, this first of two parts presents an introduction to elder abuse and reviews psychological, physical, and emotional indicators related to the victim. Several indicators related to the abuser are also highlighted. The segment presents a detailed overview of common crimes associated with financial abuse of elders and dependent adults. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
17:06 Minutes
2-05-98

Elder and Dependent Adult Abuse Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Elder Abuse Telecourse, this second program details the investigation of possible elder and dependent abuse. Tips for effective investigation are provided, including suggestions on how and when to investigate and how to document an investigation. Aspects unique to interviewing victims are also presented. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1997
15:20 Minutes
2-05-98

Emergency Responders

This program serves as a reminder about crime scene preservation and highlights several crime scene "dos" and "don'ts" for first officers and EMS personnel. The video also presents guidelines for professional officer conduct while at the emergency room.

Las Vegas Metro Police Department
1999
11:02 Minutes
4-08-99

Explosive Device Awareness

This video presents information on the variety of bombs that an officer may encounter and the proper procedure for handling a suspected explosive device. Includes specific LAPD tactics and policy for bomb response and provides essential tips for safe handling of bomb scenes.

Los Angeles Police Department
1999
7:30 Minutes
3-04-99

Field Encounters With Animals

This program presents several effective tactics that may be used by officers when encountering animals in field situations. Includes use of baton, OC spray, verbalization, kicks, and lethal force options for several types of domestic and wild animals. Includes interviews with animal care/behavior experts. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
16:08 Minutes
6-11-98

First Responder: Bomb Explosion

Lt. Charles Roper, LAPD Tactical Planning Section, outlines responsibilities and steps to be taken by first responders to major bomb explosions. Steps include: assessment of the damage; establishment of a command post, inner and outer perimeters, ingress and egress routes, and media access areas. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1995
9:30 Minutes
9-07-95

First Responder First Aid

Reviews steps to be taken in response to emergency medical calls including: assessment of scene and responsiveness of the victim, activate E.M.S., check airway and breathing, ensure effective breathing, assess circulation, do a rapid body survey, check recovery position, reassess A.B.C.s, and treat for shock. For all law enforcement personnel.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
1995
33 Minutes
11-09-95

Gambling Recognition Telecourse

Gives officers an understanding of the extent and impact of illegal gambling and gaming activity within the State of California, and why such violations are often not enforced. Reasons for effective enforcement, the basic role of the field officer, and the technological impact of illegal gambling and gaming are also discussed. (Ref.) (96-04)

Commission on POST

1996

120 Minutes

4-11-96

Gas Station Rip-Offs

Depicts a theft of gasoline from an underground tank at an unattended gas station. Describes how to recognize a commercial theft of gas and how to effectively investigate the crime and gather evidence. This type of crime, which has cost California millions of dollars, has been associated with the Russian-organized crime syndicates that operate in areas such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, and San Diego. For patrol officers, investigators.

El Monte Police Department

1996

10:30 Minutes

3-06-97

Hate Crimes: A Proactive Approach Telecourse

When a peace officer arrives on the scene of a hate crime, what he or she does in the first few minutes is critical— just like many other types of crime scenes. However, the victim of a hate crime is unlike any other victim an officer will encounter. This program features top experts on the subject of hate crimes in California and presents reenactments that show the officer firsthand what to look for when arriving at the scene of a hate crime. Featured topics include: 1) difference between a “hate crime” and a “hate incident,” 2) profile of hate crime suspects, 3) how officers can assist prosecutors in hate crime cases, 4) how to take a proactive stance on hate crime in the local community, 5) update on current state and federal laws governing hate crimes, and 6) resources for officers investigating a hate crime. (00-09)

Commission on POST

2000

120 Minutes

9-21-00

HAZMAT For Anyone

Sam Scram the Hazmat Man presents a user-friendly and humorous guide for identification of hazardous materials. Refers to applicable laws and government publications for reading of placards and safe response to hazardous materials incidents. Video makes effective use of visuals to emphasize key points.

Idaho State Police

1996

13:40 Minutes

9-12-96

Help Is At Hand

A helpful training aid for both law enforcement and the general public, this video teaches Alzheimer's disease recognition and offers tips for effective communication with Alzheimer victims in the field. Profiles a Niagara Regional Police Service officer who suffered Alzheimer's late in his career. For patrol officers and the general public.

Alzheimer Society of Niagara Region

1997

12 Minutes

8-07-97

Hidden Dangers: Meth Labs

This video alerts law enforcement officers and other professionals to the dangers of methamphetamine (meth) labs and teaches what to look for and how to react in order to avoid potential disaster. The program describes the toxic chemicals used to manufacture meth and shows the danger of fires, explosions, and the risks to kids and the environment. The program provides examples of actual encounters with meth labs in California communities. In partnership with the California Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement, this video is designed for people working in a community setting, utility workers, probation officers, code enforcement officers, service personnel, social workers, and other professionals.

California Attorney General's Office

2000

18:10 Minutes

12-07-00

Hobble Restraint Device

Provides an overview of the Hobble Restraint Device— an effective tool that can be used to restrain an aggressive or combative suspect. Suggests guidelines for Hobble use and demonstrates the proper application of the device to a suspect's ankles, knees, and elbows, including application for transporting in a car. The program offers several precautions that should be taken when using the Hobble to restrain a suspect. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department

1998

9:52 Minutes

10-08-98

Inmate Disturbance Clearance Tactics

Demonstrates tactics used to control the most common types of jail disturbances in the dormitory or messhall, row or cellblock, compound or yard. Illustrates tactics of the emergency response team armed with special weapons such as stingball grenades, chemical spray, 37mm stingun, tazer gun and arwen gun. For custodial officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1995

12 Minutes

11-09-95

Interacting With the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing

Highlights situations where officers may encounter a person who is deaf or hard of hearing and suggests procedures for dealing with these situations. Scenarios include arrest and interview, traffic violation, and domestic violence contacts with deaf persons.

Los Angeles Police Department

2000

14:20 Minutes

7-06-00

Interviewing the Elderly

This instructional video highlights several considerations that interviewers should be aware of when speaking with elder victims. The program addresses both physical and environmental aspects of interviewing the elderly.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1999

10:51 Minutes

12-02-99

Is It Valid?

This program takes a close look at the new California driver license and I.D. card, how it has changed for 2001, and gives updated tips on how to identify counterfeits and alterations. The program also provides a side-by-side comparison of real vs. altered driver licenses.

California Department of Motor Vehicles

2001

22:00 Minutes

9-06-01 and 6-06-02

It's No Accident

All motor vehicle collisions have a cause where someone or something is at fault. Whether it's an impaired driver, poor judgment, or faulty equipment, the officers' job is to find out what happened.

Ontario Police Video Training Alliance

2000

11 Minutes

7-06-00

Kids in Peril: Missing Children Cases 2002 Telecourse

With more than half a million cases of missing children now reported nationwide each year, law enforcement has become far more diligent in its approach to investigating missing children cases. These cases may involve youngsters considered lost, injured or otherwise missing, run-aways, domestic violence cases, family abductions, and non-family or stranger abductions. This telecourse program explores four key themes for missing children cases: 1) Maintaining model professional behavior throughout the investigation; 2) Protecting the rights of all people involved; 3) Ensuring officer and public safety at all times; and 4) Caring for the victims and their families. (Ref.) (02-03)

Commission on POST

2002

120 Minutes

3-21-02

Late Life Domestic Violence Telecourse

Features four scenarios illustrating the nature of late life domestic violence and how to properly respond to calls of this type. Telecourse segments include 1) the dynamics of late life domestic violence, 2) victim profiles, 3) arrival at the crime scene, 4) interviewing victims, 5) evidence collection, 6) documentation and laws, and 7) resources. (01-06)

Commission on POST

2001

120 Minutes

6-21-01

Law Enforcement Awareness of Disabilities Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Law Enforcement Awareness of Disabilities Telecourse, this first of two parts provides an introduction to the causes and characteristics of mental retardation and cerebral palsy. The first scenario illustrates some of the challenges facing law enforcement when dealing with a person who has a developmental disability, while the second scenario shows a typical law enforcement contact with a person who has cerebral palsy. For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST

1998

17:27 Minutes

7-09-98

Law Enforcement Awareness of Disabilities Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Law Enforcement Awareness of Disabilities Telecourse, this second of two parts describes epilepsy and traumatic brain injuries (TBI). The video details how to recognize and manage epileptic seizures, while a dramatization shows how a depressed person with TBI has caused him to be a danger to himself and others. For all law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1998
19:26 Minutes
7-09-98

Law Enforcement Awareness of Disabilities (LEAD) Telecourse

Lists the four major types of developmental disabilities; describes the general characteristics which identify persons with each disability; discusses strategic communication and safety techniques utilized with each disability; differentiates between techniques to be utilized when the person with a developmental disability is either a victim of, a witness to, or a perpetrator of a crime; discusses "People First" terminology and the characteristics of persons having a Traumatic Brain Injury. For all law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (95-06)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
6-08-95

The Law Enforcement Trauma Shooting Kit

This video demonstrates the contents and proper application of the Law Enforcement Trauma Shooting Kit. Included are first aid reminders and specifics on treating puncture wounds and sucking chest wounds. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Riverside County Sheriff's Department
1998
5:13 Minutes
7-09-98

Law Review: What Is Required for a Legal Detention?

Provides a definition for a legal detention and highlights the criteria needed to justify the "reasonable suspicion" requirement for a detention. Presents examples of valid and invalid legal detention using two brief scenarios that test the viewer's understanding of the concepts presented. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
5:58 Minutes
4-09-98

Law Review: When Can Officers Search a Vehicle Incidental to Arrest?

This segment provides an answer to this common situation and provides a rationale for the law. It highlights the "Arms Reach" or "Wingspan" rules and describes circumstances under which a vehicle may be relocated for a later search. The video also defines two types of searches: 1) probable cause searches, and 2) searches incidental to arrest. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
6:05 Minutes
5-07-98

Maintaining Your Edge: Perishable Skills Training Telecourse

This telecourse program provides background information on perishable skills and explains the benefits of this training for patrol officers and their agencies. The program shows how periodic training in four core skills (arrest and control, use of force, firearms proficiency, vehicle operations) and communications (tactical and interpersonal) can ensure safe and effective law enforcement operations. (Ref.) (01-03)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
3-22-01

Medic Alert Emergency Information System

Highlights how law enforcement officers and first responders can incorporate the Medic Alert Emergency Information System into their response to life-threatening medical emergencies. Teaches how to recognize the Medic Alert emblem, types of information engraved on it, and how to use the 24-hour Medic Alert Emergency Response Center. Explains how Medic Alert is a valuable tool that can prevent wrongful arrest, liability, and reduce on-scene response times to save lives.

Commission on POST/Medic Alert
2000
8:40 Minutes
6-6-02

Megan's Law for Patrol Officers

Designed as a briefing tool for San Jose patrol officers, this program summarizes California Megan's Law guidelines and tells under what conditions a field officer may release sex offender information to the public. The video also advises exactly what information may be disclosed by the field officer. For patrol officers.

San Jose Police Department
1997
6:30 Minutes
1-08-98

Missing Persons Telecourse

This program is designed to train dispatchers and field personnel on missing persons reporting and follow-up procedures as prescribed in Assembly Bill 818. The program includes a brief discussion of state laws and legal history, then examines the categories of missing persons. Investigation procedures of at-risk cases, reporting and follow-up investigation requirements and case closure are covered. (Ref.) (98-05)

Commission on POST
1998
120 Minutes
5-21-98

Missing Persons Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the Missing Persons Telecourse, this first of two parts provides an overview of Penal Codes governing the handling of missing persons (MP) cases and requirements for responding to MP reports. The program suggests several categories for MP and identifies the risk factors that may lead to an MP case. Special issues dealing with missing juveniles, runaways, and parental abductions are also reviewed. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1998
15:20 Minutes
11-05-98

Missing Persons Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the Missing Persons Telecourse, this second segment identifies the obligations for initial response/patrol and emphasizes the importance of showing care and concern about the MP case. Methods for reporting, follow-up investigation, and thorough documentation are highlighted. The program also summarizes the legal requirements for reporting MP cases. For patrol officers and investigators.

Commission on POST
1998
20:15 Minutes
11-05-98

Operation Safe Return

This video describes symptoms of Alzheimer's disease and describes the "Safe Return" network, a private effort formed in cooperation with the U.S. Justice Department. The Safe Return network works with law enforcement and caregivers to coordinate the "Wanderers Alert" program that locates missing Alzheimer's patients.

Alzheimer's Association/California Attorney General's Office
1999
10:21 Minutes
12-02-99

Parole and Local Law Enforcement Telecourse

The State of California has the largest prison population in the free world. More parolees are released every year into this state than any other state or country in the world. By viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will have a better understanding of the extent of the parolee population in California, how to identify parolees, and how to handle them once they are identified. (Ref.) (97-06)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
6-19-97

Perimeter Deployment

Presents an assault scenario to illustrate the four "C's" of perimeter deployment: control, communicate, contain and coordinate. Covers specific duties of the first unit on the scene, setting up of a command post, and communication for positioning of all responders including air and K-9 units.

Los Angeles Police Department
1996
6:30 Minutes
10-24-96

Police and the Hearing Impaired

Federal regulations clearly mandate law enforcement obligations to the deaf community. This video clarifies these obligations and shows how to look for indications that a person is deaf, how to properly use an interpreter, and signs an officer can use to start communications with a deaf individual. For patrol officers.

Denver Police Department
1995
29 Minutes
10-19-95

Pursuit Policy

Vehicle pursuits pose a serious hazard to the community, driver and occupants of the fleeing vehicle, and to pursuing officers. This video presents Los Angeles Police Department's specific policy governing the procedure for initiation, control and termination of a vehicle pursuit. Includes California Vehicle Code information as it relates to pursuit driving. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
11:49 Minutes
3-05-98

Real Streets: Real Riding

The first of a three-part series dealing with the training, care and maintenance, and community relations benefits of bicycle patrols. This tape features the ABC Quick Check procedure, proper equipment, demonstrations of techniques of riding, and interviews with experienced bicycle patrol officers.

Santa Ana Police Department
1996
14:10 Minutes
5-23-96

Recognizing Mental Illness: A Proactive Approach Telecourse

This program focuses on the relationship between law enforcement and the mental health community, and provides instruction on how to handle situations involving persons with psychological disabilities. Different types and causes of mental illness are highlighted, including schizophrenia, disorganized speech, anxiety illness, mood disorders, major depression, personality disorders, brain damage, dementia, delirium, and Alzheimer's. The telecourse shows effective tactics used by peace officers when approaching and talking to persons with psychological disabilities. The program concludes with profiles of successful partnerships between California law enforcement and mental health professionals. (Ref.) (00-02)

Commission on POST
2000
120 Minutes
2-24-00

Resolving Landlord-Tenant Disputes

This program presents a protocol for responding to disputes involving landlords and tenants and reviews applicable state laws. A realistic tenant "lock-out" scenario suggests the proper management of the disputing parties with emphasis on officer safety. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1998
6:27 Minutes
12-03-98

Responding to Africanized Honey-Bee Emergencies

Provides an overview of the Africanized Honeybee problem and shows how to respond to calls for help, how to control the situation, render first aid, and protect yourself if attacked. Demonstrates the effects of a water hose and fire extinguisher. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
11:31 Minutes
7-13-95

Responding to Hate Crimes, Part 1: Indicators

Part one of this three-part roll call series explains the differences between a hate incident and a hate crime and how to distinguish between the two.

U.S. Department of Justice/IACP
2000
8:12 Minutes
5-03-01

Responding to Hate Crimes, Part 2: Response

This second segment addresses what first responders need to be aware of for effective investigation and evidence collection, including dealing with eyewitnesses and victims.

U.S. Department of Justice/IACP
2000
8:12 Minutes
5-03-01

Responding to Hate Crimes, Part 3: Community Impact

This final segment shows strategies for enlisting the support and cooperation of the community when dealing with hate crimes.

U.S. Department of Justice/IACP
2000
4:24 Minutes
5-03-01

Response to Domestic Violence

Highlights tactical response options to domestic violence and details the impact that domestic violence has on children. Also presents information on recent changes in law related to emergency protective orders (EPOs). This segment is an excerpt from the POST Domestic Violence telecourse of July 1996. For law enforcement personnel.

Commission on POST
1997
15:15 Minutes
5-08-97

Seconds to Decide

Presents a dramatic reenactment of a 1988 El Cajon, CA incident involving two CHP officers. The video is designed to heighten patrol officers' awareness of how vulnerable they may be while out on a meal break in a restaurant or other public place.

California Highway Patrol
2000
21:00 Minutes
1-13-00

Search and Arrest Warrants Telecourse

Learning goals are to “demystify” the warrant writing process, encourage cooperation with District Attorney’s offices, understand the changing legal climate and its impact on the need for search warrants, introduce recent innovations and technology in the writing and acquisition of search warrants, encourage officers to prepare more search warrants and to take a proactive rather than reactive approach to problem solving. For all law enforcement personnel. (95-09)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
9-21-95

Shadows to Light: A Guide to Child Abuse Reporting

Provides basic information on California’s Child Abuse Reporting Law. Educators, child care providers, medical professionals and other mandated reporters discuss their true feelings on the crucial role they play in protecting children. Video and handbook available to anyone mandated to report child abuse.

California Attorney General
1996
22 Minutes
9-12-96

Shooting Through Windshields

Firing a weapon through a windshield to incapacitate an armed suspect raises tactical and safety concerns. This video demonstrates three alternatives to safely handling this situation and shows the trajectory of a bullet when shooting through a windshield.

Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department
2001
6:25 Minutes
9-06-01

Showdown at Calico

This video follows the dramatic 14-hour standoff between police and a shooting suspect holed up at the Calico Motel in Anaheim. Utilizing actual footage and interviews, the program presents valuable information about officer safety, tactical response planning, and SWAT operations. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Anaheim Police Department
1998
17:36 Minutes
3-05-98

“Special Relationships”

This video provides a series of brief scenarios that test the viewer’s understanding of what constitutes a “special relationship”—a situation where a peace officer places a citizen in peril or increases the risk of harm to a citizen by undertaking specific conduct on behalf of the citizen.

California Highway Patrol
1999
22:36 Minutes
4-08-99

Special Response Tactics 2002 Telecourse

Catastrophic incidents occurring across the Nation and beyond have made it necessary for small and large departments—urban and rural areas of jurisdiction—to be familiar with, prepared for, and trained on using special tactics to secure and contain the scene(s) safely. Special Response Tactics 2002 presents information gathered from experts based on training and actual experience with five incidents of threat: High Risk Stops with K-9, Emotionally Disturbed Persons, Officer/Citizen Down Rescue, Active Shooter, and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Although this course is geared toward first responders, the practices and principles apply to all areas of law enforcement. (Ref.) (02-04)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
4-18-02

Stalking

Orange County Deputy District Attorney Jane Shade provides an overview of the crime of stalking and the procedures for reporting this crime under Penal Code Section 646.9. For patrol officers and investigators.

Orange County Sheriff’s Department
1995
11:20 Minutes
1-25-96

Suicide By Cop Telecourse, Part 1

Police-Assisted Suicide and Suicide by Cop are two different names for the same thing. In a Suicide by Cop incident, law enforcement officers become unwilling executioners for suicidal individuals or criminals who cannot face the lawful consequences of their apprehension. Part 1 of this telecourse series includes 1) background information on the phenomenon and the behavior of “Suicide b Cop” subjects, 2) information-gathering strategies and assessment tools for call-intake personnel, and 3) profiles of two incidents narrated by the actual officers involved. (Ref.) (99-07)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
7-22-99

Suicide By Cop Telecourse, Part 2

This second part of the two-part telecourse series details the tactics and strategies for first responders and examines post-incident considerations. Topics include 1) the impact on involved personnel, 2) investigation and documentation of a Suicide by Cop incident, 3) civil and criminal litigation, and 4) community relations and the media. (Ref.) (99-08)

Commission on POST

1999

120 Minutes

8-26-99

Surviving the Secondary Device

This video provides suggestions on policies and procedures for not only effectively responding to and managing a bomb incident, but also for protecting the public and saving the lives of first responders. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

U.S. Office of Justice Programs and

Georgia Emergency Management Agency

1997

11:55 Minutes

11-05-98

Sworn to Protect: Conducting the Investigation

The third in a series on how to conduct child abuse investigations. Technical aspects discussed include information on investigation preparation, interviews, accessing the crime scene(s), collecting and documenting evidence.

National Child Welfare Resource Center

1996

24:38 Minutes

11-21-96

Sworn to Protect: Interviewing the Child

The fourth in a series on how to conduct child abuse investigations. Sensitive child interviewing is one of the most important aspects of an investigation. Covered in this tape is the continuum of interviewing child victims, noting specifically: preparation of the interview, interviewing techniques, and documentation.

National Child Welfare Resource Center

1996

24:25 Minutes

12-19-96

Sworn to Protect: Interviewing the Suspect

The fifth in a series on how to conduct child abuse investigations. This video notes the importance of interrogating the suspect. Includes profiles of suspects, interrogation strategies, the importance of information gathering prior to the interrogation, confronting the suspect, disclosures, and ending the interrogation.

National Child Welfare Resource Center

1996

22:35 Minutes

12-19-96

Sworn to Protect: Making the Case

The final in a series on how to conduct child abuse investigations. Getting the case successfully to court is featured in this video, noting the importance of preparing the child for court and the roll of the witness advocate and social services. The training prepares the officer for courtroom testimony, the stress of court on the officer and the child, and possible court and trial outcomes.

National Child Welfare Resource Center

1996

24:30 Minutes

1-16-97

Sworn to Protect: On the Front Lines

The second in a series on how to conduct child abuse investigations. Offers tips on recognizing situations of abuse in the home, indications of physical, emotional, and sexual child maltreatment, initial child interviewing, investigating and reporting procedures, evidence collection and preparation, and how to collaborate with child protection services.

National Child Welfare Resource Center

1996

23:25 Minutes

11-21-96

Sworn to Protect: They're Counting on You

Provides an overview of a six-tape series to be broadcast by POST on how to conduct child abuse investigations. Included is the role of law enforcement in child maltreatment investigations, issues of sensitivity and victim trauma, the scope of child maltreatment, and debunking myths of child maltreatment.

National Child Welfare Resource Center

1996

23:35 Minutes

10-24-96

Tactical Communications Telecourse

Focuses on communication skills and gaining voluntary compliance in confrontational situations. George J. Thompson, Ph.D., creator of Tactical Communication, and president of the Verbal Judo Institute, Inc., presents several key areas in this telecourse. For law enforcement personnel. (Ref.) (92-04)

Commission on POST
1992
120 Minutes
4-23-92

Tactical Containments

Teaches the basic steps to setting up a tactical containment. Emphasizes the importance of good communication, coordination, cover and concealment, inner containment, and gathering information. Includes special considerations for nighttime and inclement weather conditions.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
2000
16:33 Minutes
7-06-00

Taking Care of Rider and Machine

Provides a step by step procedure for checking and service of the bicycle drive train, wheels, brakes, frame, handle bars and seat. Describes contents of a typical bicycle repair kit and saddlebag, and recommends equipment, clothing, proper nutrition and physical exercise to prepare for safe riding.

Santa Ana Police Department
1996
10:58 Minutes
5-23-96

T.A.R.P. (Total Appendage Restraint Procedure)

This video demonstrates the most current acceptable tarping procedure in use within the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and addresses additional requirements when the device is used.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
2000
7:17 Minutes
1-13-00

Temporary Detention of Juveniles in Department Facilities (Revised)

Revision of the LAPD video by the same name, originally broadcast in November 1997. Produced in conjunction with the Dept. of Corrections, this version shows law enforcement officers how to properly deal with juveniles in both secure detention and nonsecure custody. Presents the dos and don'ts of handling juvenile arrestees. For sworn law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
12:35 Minutes
7-09-98

The Driver License

Highlights basic California driver license laws and includes information that officers in the field should know about temporary driver licenses and provisional licenses.

Los Angeles Police Department
2000
6:45 Minutes
4-05-01

Time is on Our Side

Sandy Rooney talks about the barricaded gunman or hostage call, and reasons why the process of containment is so lengthy. Uses the acronym "ICEN" to describe the steps for dealing with a barricaded gunman: Isolate, Contain, Evacuate and Negotiate. Stresses the importance of communication and patience. For patrol officers.

Niagara Regional Police Force (Canada)
1995
7:39 Minutes
2-15-96

Traffic Stops Telecourse

The vehicle pullover or traffic stop is the most common law enforcement action taken by the field peace officer. It is not uncommon for peace officers to make several stops on vehicles during every shift. After viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will know how to make safer traffic and vehicle stop contacts. The goal of this telecourse is to challenge every viewing peace officer to personally evaluate their current officer safety practices (including knowledge and use of patrol resources and limitations) and to learn from the thoughts and considerations presented in the telecourse. For patrol officers. (Ref.) (97-10)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
1-22-98

Traffic Violations as Pretext for Investigations

Part of the LAPD Law Review series, this video presents a brief review of California laws pertaining to traffic violations as a reason to investigate motorists for other crimes. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
4:38 Minutes
2-05-98

Tuberculosis in the Jail

Tuberculosis kills nearly 3 million people per year. Los Angeles County has a TB rate of infection nearly 3 times the national average. This video provides information about tuberculosis and the procedure used to screen and treat newly-arriving inmates for this disease and other infectious diseases. For custodial officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
7 Minutes
1-25-96

Warrant Service and Building Entry Tactics Telecourse

Provides the fundamental elements of safe building entry tactics. Covers the process of identifying mission objectives, planning the entry, executing the entry, and debriefing and critiquing of the entry. Whether it's a formal warrant service entry team, a narcotics search warrant service entry team, a foot pursuit into a building, or any situation where a peace officer will be making an entry into a structure, the primary goal is officer safety. For all law enforcement personnel. (95-10)

Commission on POST
1995
120 Minutes
10-12-95

What is the Permissible Scope of a Vehicle Search?

Part of the LAPD Law Review series, this video provides an overview of California laws governing vehicle searches. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
9:53 Minutes
2-05-98

Wheels of Justice: Mobility Policing

Introduces a new concept in police mobility through the use of a Honda 650L motorcycle for both on and off-road patrol. Emphasizes an extensive training program for participants and use of appropriate safety equipment. Video would be beneficial to agencies considering alternative methods of patrol.

Redlands Police Department
1996
7:45 Minutes
7-11-96

When Can an Officer Kick In a Door to Make an Arrest?

This program reviews PC Section 844 "knock and notice" requirements and explains the rationale for the law. The video highlights the circumstances where an officer may kick in a door and outlines the justifications for failing to comply with knock and notice requirements. Two scenarios depict the application of the law and test the viewers understanding of knock and notice principles. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
8:06 Minutes
12-04-97

Supervision and Management

Achieving Training Excellence Telecourse

Designed to ensure that students get the most from law enforcement training courses and trainers receive support in the latest training strategies and methods. The scenario-based program, which is divided into a Student Module and an Trainer Module, targets all general law enforcement officers and law enforcement trainers and potential trainers. The Student Module includes topics of 1) effective learning; 2) course selection; 3) course delivery options; 4) meeting training standards; 5) POST-certified training; and 6) what makes a good course. The Trainer Module highlights best practices and includes topics of 1) selection standards; 2) ethics; 3) instructional resources; 4) instructor training; 5) course design; 6) teaching techniques; 7) validation/evaluation; and 8) qualities of a good instructor. (02-08)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
8-22-02

Field Training Officer (FTO) Video Scenarios

Presents a series of video scenarios whose goal is to train Field Training Officers (FTOs) to properly and consistently evaluate their trainees. The purpose of the video is to have the viewer watch examples of common occurrences with trainees and determine specific issues a FTO should address without the distractions of arrest methods and other agency specific tactical and operational issues.

Commission on POST
2000
70 Minutes
6-08-00, 1-11-01, 5-09-02

It's Your Move

This video reviews the principles of supervision and leadership skills. Covers drinking on and off duty, theft of evidence, excessive force, domestic violence, disobeying of orders, abuse of privileges, sexual misconduct, sleeping on duty, and failure to search. For first line supervisors.

Calgary Police Service (Canada)
1995
14:10 Minutes
3-21-96

Leadership Telecourse

This telecourse will encourage every officer to develop his or her leadership skills and to implant the seeds of accountability, responsibility, and ethical and professional approaches to people, tasks, and problems. Viewers will recognize that leadership is not rank-related and that anyone can learn to be a leader. Viewers will be able to participate in several interactive sessions requiring leadership skills to solve real law enforcement dilemmas. (Ref.) (96-09)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
9-26-96

Media Relations

Informs officers about the importance of allowing media access and presents practical suggestions for managing media at the scene.

Los Angeles Police Department
2000
6 Minutes
7-05-01

The Role of the Chief Telecourse

In this program, the viewer spends a day with the police chief of a mid-sized California city, following him from meeting to meeting, watching what it's like to meet the needs of the job on a daily basis. In addition, viewers hear from other chiefs and law enforcement professionals as they discuss the expectations placed on the chief and the tools required to meet these expectations successfully. Topics include the 1) role of listening and team-building, 2) importance of communication, 3) value of having a clear vision for the department, 4) essential role played by command staff, and 5) keys to dealing with other city officials and department heads. (99-01)

Commission on POST
1999
120 Minutes
1-21-99

Sexual Harassment Telecourse

Meets training requirement of Penal Code Section 13519.7. All peace officers who have received their basic training before January 1, 1995 must receive this supplementary training on sexual harassment in the workplace by January 1, 1997. Viewers will understand what constitutes sexual harassment and a hostile work environment, "zero tolerance" and "Quid Pro Quo", how to respond to complaints of sexual harassment, and expand their knowledge of human relations. For all law enforcement personnel. (94-09)

Commission on POST
1994
120 Minutes
9-01-94

Supervision and Management

Supervision and Leadership 2001 Telecourse

Explores the moment-by-moment nature of leadership in law enforcement and underscores the premise that leadership on the job is less taught than it is absorbed. Makes the distinction that managers are people who “do things right,” while leaders are people who “do the right thing.” Leadership principles presented include connecting, creating, communicating, confronting, commending, confessing, caring, coaching, character, and commanding. (01-11)

Commission on POST

2001

120 Minutes

11-15-01

Support Functions

Air Operations Advantage

Outlines the mission and services provided by the CHP Air Operations Program, how to operate safely around CHP aircraft, and the scope of air operations in various areas of the state. Encourages use of this lifesaving service by all agencies. For all law enforcement personnel.

California Highway Patrol

1995

16 Minutes

5-25-95

Air Support: Your Partner in the Sky

Provides an overview to the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept. air operations with general information about the capabilities and the limitations of helicopters. Highlights methods for effective communication and coordination with a helicopter so that ground units can maximize the advantages of air support. For law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1996

9:53 Minutes

4-03-97

Dispatcher 2002: Becoming Culturally Competent Telecourse

Like peace officers, public safety dispatchers have a duty to serve the entire community in a manner that is fair and without bias. The more a dispatcher knows about the spectrum of ethnic and cultural groups that comprise the local community, the better and more effective a dispatcher becomes. This telecourse assists dispatchers in reviewing and enhancing the knowledge and skills they may already have in cultural competency. Topics include: 1) definition of Cultural Competency; 2) laws pertaining to cultural diversity; 3) why it is vital for dispatchers to learn and care about Cultural Competency; and 4) basic skills associated with being Culturally Competent. (02-07)

Commission on POST

2002

120 Minutes

7-18-02

Helicopter Passenger Safety Briefing

Presents an overview of helicopter safety issues and instructs passengers on basic protocols for safe helicopter travel. Instructs passengers about features on specific models of helicopters and how to operate helicopter safety equipment. Covers procedures for safely approaching or leaving a helicopter. For all law enforcement personnel, general public.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department

1996

9:20 Minutes

4-03-97

K-9 Perimeter Training: You Can Run But You Can't Hide

When setting up a K-9 perimeter the objectives are containment, apprehension and officer safety. This video outlines responsibilities of the incident commander and responding officers, discusses aircraft and SWAT support, suspect escape routes, perimeter assignments, and K-9 apprehension procedures. For all law enforcement personnel.

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

1995

10:08 Minutes

1-25-96

Peace Officer Recruitment and Retention: Best Practices

Recruiting and retaining peace officers has become a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies throughout California. To assist in addressing the growing problem, experienced recruiters throughout the state worked with California POST to assemble this collection of best practices for recruitment and retention. The best practices are divided into five categories: 1) Developing a recruitment team, 2) Marketing and use of technology, 3) Attracting and retaining staff, 4) Alternative staffing and employee preparation, and 5) Budgeting and long-term planning. Representing some of the best thinking in recruitment today, these video materials are for use by those persons responsible for planning and implementing recruitment and retention strategies for their agency. Broadcast on CPTN on August 30, 2001 and February 28, 2002.

California Commission on POST

2001

120 Minutes

8-30-01 and 2-28-02

Peace Officer Recruitment and Retention: Marketing Video Collection

Recruiting and retaining peace officers has become a serious challenge for law enforcement agencies throughout California. To assist in addressing the growing problem, experienced recruiters from all over the state worked with California POST to assemble this collection of 1) a 5-min. promotional marketing video, 2) six 30-second public service announcements (PSAs), and 3) a 6-min. video news release for use by television news departments. Not available via CPTN Video Distribution Hotline and not broadcast. All agencies must contact the POST Training Program Services Bureau to secure VHS or broadcast format videotape copies or for more information at (916) 227-3913.

California Commission on POST

2001

various lengths

Support Functions

Public Safety Dispatcher 2002: Meeting the Ethical Challenge Telecourse

Challenges dispatchers to consider not only their own personal ethical standards, but also the expectations, values, principles, and standards that are particular to their profession. The goals of the program are to 1) identify influences or cues that may affect a dispatcher's ethical reasoning and decision making skills; 2) raise awareness of ethical issues and decisions that public safety dispatchers must routinely confront on the job; and 3) promote ongoing discussion and training of issues, policies, and minimal ethical standards at the individual agency level. The telecourse is divided into four segments that present unique challenges to ethical reasoning: Loyalty, Responsibility, Judgment, and Courage. (Ref.) (02-05)

Commission on POST
2002
120 Minutes
5-23-02

Public Safety Dispatcher II: Meeting the Professional Challenge Telecourse

Designed to assist public safety dispatchers' knowledge and skills in handling all types of calls, including some of the most challenging—those involving critical incidents. The program includes scenarios and discussion points that highlight 1) shifting priorities, 2) balancing multiple needs, 3) the call taker's role, and 4) meeting the community's needs. (01-10)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
10-18-01

Reporting Deaths to the Coroner

Provides broad guidelines for reporting deaths to the coroner. Defines types of deaths to be reported, those occurring outside medical facilities and those within medical facilities that are of unnatural causes. Includes reporting procedures, search warrants, preservation of evidence, and movement of bodies. For all law enforcement personnel.

Orange County Sheriff's Department
1995
9 Minutes
1-25-96

When the Situation Goes to the Dogs

Outlines procedures for use of K-9 units to assist patrol deputies searching for suspects. Discusses considerations for setting up containment, circumstances justifying deployment of K-9's, precautions when working with K-9 units, and use of the radio and helicopters to assist in searches. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1995
17 Minutes
12-21-95

Traffic and Vehicle Operations

ABS Update

Sgt. Ron Moen, LAPD Emergency Vehicle Operations Unit, provides an overview of the anti-lock braking system now used on most patrol vehicles. Addresses concerns about ABS system operation, limitations, risk management and liabilities associated with it. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1995
18 Minutes
7-13-95

Accident Scene Safety

Real and staged accidents are used to show how accident scenes can be managed safely and efficiently. Provides guidelines to ensure the safety of accident victims, approaching motorists, responding officers, and rescue personnel. Uses graphics effectively to diagram vehicle positions. For patrol officers.

Arizona Department of Public Safety
1995
9:45 Minutes
10-19-95

Basic Training Video Series: Vehicle Pullover Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Traffic Stops telecourse, this video reviews traffic stop procedures and terminology. The program describes three types of traffic stops and differentiates between "unknown risk" and "high risk" stops. An officer shares his experience with a vehicle pullover that resulted in a shoot-out followed by a special discussion of rural traffic stops tactics.

Commission on POST
1999
24:05 Minutes
6-03-99

Basic Training Video Series: Vehicle Pullover Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Traffic Stops telecourse, this second segment highlights the different roles of the primary and cover officer during a vehicle pullover. The program stresses the importance of communication and teamwork between the primary and cover officer. Vehicle pullovers that result in "officer as hostage" situations is also discussed, followed by an LAPD segment on van pullover tactics.

Commission on POST
1999
13:25 Minutes
6-03-99

Border Plates 101

Hosted by James Brolin, this video provides patrol officers with information needed to identify and validate Mexico license plates used in the California-Mexico border area.

California Border Partnership
2001
7:32 Minutes
4-05-01 and 6-06-02

Code 3 Operations: Pursuit vs. Response Driving

This segment explains the difference between "pursuit driving" and "response driving" and reviews California Vehicle Code governing emergency vehicles. The program presents several factors to consider when deciding to initiate a vehicle pursuit. For response driving, the program explains that the driver benefits from having several options, with the end goal of minimizing liability, reducing danger, and safely arriving. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
6:07 Minutes
6-11-98

Congestion: Don't Be Part of It

This video is designed to assist California Highway Patrol field personnel in identifying common causes of freeway congestion. The program encourages officers to utilize proper traffic management techniques to minimize roadway interruptions while maximizing public and officer safety.

California Highway Patrol
1999
5:37 Minutes
10-07-99

Is It Valid?

This program takes a close look at the new California driver license and I.D. card, how it has changed for 2001, and gives updated tips on how to identify counterfeits and alterations. The program also provides a side-by-side comparison of real vs. altered driver licenses.

California Department of Motor Vehicles
2001
22:00 Minutes
9-06-01 and 6-06-02

Traffic and Vehicle Operations

It's No Accident

All motor vehicle collisions have a cause where someone or something is at fault. Whether it's an impaired driver, poor judgment, or faulty equipment, the officers' job is to find out what happened.

Ontario Police Video Training Alliance
2000
11 Minutes
7-06-00

Life in The Fast Lane

Conducting enforcement and investigations on roadways presents officers with safety issues stemming from high-speed traffic, gravel shoulders, irregular terrain, poor lighting, and isolation. This video encourages officers to better assess the roadway during traffic stops and accident investigations and suggests methods for pulling over large trucks, conducting nighttime stops, and maximizing "point of perception."

Video Training Alliance
1999
11:00 Minutes
2-04-99

Maintaining Your Edge: Perishable Skills Training Telecourse

This telecourse program provides background information on perishable skills and explains the benefits of this training for patrol officers and their agencies. The program shows how periodic training in four core skills (arrest and control, use of force, firearms proficiency, vehicle operations) and communications (tactical and interpersonal) can ensure safe and effective law enforcement operations. (Ref.) (01-03)

Commission on POST
2001
120 Minutes
3-22-01

Metro Blue Line Photo Enforcement Program

Video explains grade crossing safety as it pertains to pedestrians, autos, and commercial vehicles. Highlighted is a successful, high-tech photo enforcement program used by Los Angeles MTA Police to thwart violations at grade crossings. For community relations officers, patrol officers.

Los Angeles Metro Transportation Authority Police Department
1996
5:40 Minutes

Pursuit Driving Telecourse

Utilizes news and field footage of actual law enforcement pursuits, combined with recreated sequences and comments from a broad cross section of California law enforcement representatives to underscore key decision-making points involved in any pursuit situation. These include factors to be considered in initiating a pursuit, as well as the thought process surrounding the decision to discontinue a pursuit. Relates these factors to the recently published California Law Enforcement Pursuit Guidelines. (Ref.) (96-02)

Commission on POST
1996
120 Minutes
2-22-96

Pursuit Policy

Vehicle pursuits pose a serious hazard to the community, driver and occupants of the fleeing vehicle, and to pursuing officers. This video presents Los Angeles Police Department's specific policy governing the procedure for initiation, control and termination of a vehicle pursuit. Includes California Vehicle Code information as it relates to pursuit driving. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles Police Department
1998
11:49 Minutes
3-05-98

Revolution on the Highways

Discusses the challenge to authority on the nation's highways by right-wing rebels. Interviews B.E. Smith of Redding, California who urges people to resist the government by failing to register their vehicles, obtain drivers licenses, or obey traffic laws. Redding Chief Bob Blankenship comments on the group's activities.

Redding Police Department & KRON-TV
1996
7:17 Minutes
7-11-96

Runaway Vehicles

This program reminds officers that runaway vehicles may be more hazardous to the public than a fleeing suspect. It encourages officers to carefully evaluate the choice between attempting to control a driverless vehicle at the end of a pursuit or engaging in a foot chase of the fleeing suspect. For patrol officers.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1997
4:08 Minutes
8-07-97

Traffic and Vehicle Operations

Safely Clearing Intersections Code 3

This program highlights the importance of ensuring intersections are clear during code 3 driving. The program suggests several precautions the code 3 driver should take to reduce the risk of an accident, including: 1) continuous use of emergency lights and siren, 2) observation of cross streets and cross traffic, 3) reduction of speed, 4) and lane-by-lane clearing tactics.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
1999
7:40 Minutes
6-03-99

So You Want to Ride Motors

Shows 15 exercises included in the San Jose PD motorcycle training course. For prospective motor officers and trainers.

San Jose Police Department
1995
22:45 Minutes
2-15-96

Staged Auto Collisions: Collusion Crashes

In a collusion crash, everyone involved in the accident is well-rehearsed and part of the fraudulent scheme. Peace officers investigating a collusion crash may unknowingly play a supporting role in the scheme. This program teaches peace officers how to identify and take a leading role in stopping this type of auto insurance fraud.

California Department of Insurance/Commission on POST
2000
9:15 Minutes
4-06-00

Staged Auto Collisions: Innocent Victim Crashes

Criminals who commit auto insurance fraud often rely on uninformed peace officers to help legitimize their fraudulent auto crash claims. This program teaches peace officers how to recognize and investigate fraudulent auto collisions involving innocent victims.

California Department of Insurance/Commission on POST
2000
10:15 Minutes
4-06-00

Stopping Tractor Trailer Rigs

This video provides patrol officers with information on methods to forcibly stop a stolen or hijacked big rig fuel truck. The video highlights the critical target areas located on a commercial vehicle and demonstrates how a patrol officer using only standard police car and firearms available can forcibly stop a commercial vehicle. Inquiries regarding this video should be made to the CHP's Commercial Vehicle Section, Hazardous Materials/Bio-Terrorism Unit at (916) 445-1865.

California Highway Patrol
2002
14:15 Minutes
9-05-02

The Driver License

Highlights basic California driver license laws and includes information that officers in the field should know about temporary driver licenses and provisional licenses.

Los Angeles Police Department
2000
6:45 Minutes
4-05-01

Traffic Control? No Problem!

Testimonials from a "D.O.N.U.T.S. Anonymous" (Disoriented Officers Needing Upgraded Traffic Skills) meeting provide the launching pad for this humorous look at the dos and don'ts of traffic control. Teaches valuable lessons about assessing the scene, officer and public safety, efficient flow of traffic, rerouting traffic, protecting the scene, traffic control mechanics, and nighttime considerations. For patrol officers.

Video Training Alliance
1997
11:00 Minutes
6-05-97

Traffic Stops Telecourse

The vehicle pullover or traffic stop is the most common law enforcement action taken by the field peace officer. It is not uncommon for peace officers to make several stops on vehicles during every shift. After viewing this telecourse, the peace officer will know how to make safer traffic and vehicle stop contacts. The goal of this telecourse is to challenge every viewing peace officer to personally evaluate their current officer safety practices (including knowledge and use of patrol resources and limitations) and to learn from the thoughts and considerations presented in the telecourse. For patrol officers. (Ref.) (97-10)

Commission on POST
1997
120 Minutes
1-22-98

Traffic and Vehicle Operations

Unmarked Emergency Vehicle Operations

Presents the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department policy for code 3 operation of an unmarked vehicle and teaches that an unmarked law enforcement vehicle will not be as easily recognized by other motorists. Provides samples of unmarked cars and provides safety tips for day and night code 3 driving of unmarked vehicles.

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
2000
7:55 Minutes
10-05-00

Vehicle Pursuit Driving Overview, Part 1

Excerpted from the POST Pursuit Driving Telecourse, this first of two parts reviews topics related to pursuit driving as specified in PC Section 13519.8. Included are: 1) general overview of law enforcement pursuits, 2) initiation of pursuits, 3) number of units permissible in a pursuit, and 4) the importance of coordinated communications. Recommended as an instructional aid to support required pursuit driving instruction. For patrol officers and supervisors.

Commission on POST
1997
15:00 Minutes
12-04-97

Vehicle Pursuit Driving Overview, Part 2

Excerpted from the POST Pursuit Driving Telecourse, this second of two parts presents six additional pursuit driving topics, including: 1) the role of supervisors, 2) pursuit driving tactics, 3) agency policies related to legal intervention, 4) speed limits, 5) use of air support, and 6) procedures related to the termination of a vehicle pursuit. For patrol officers and supervisors.

Commission on POST
1997
14:41 Minutes
12-04-97

Wet Weather Driving Tips

This video reviews how to properly operate a patrol vehicle when it begins to hydroplane. Included are tips on how to avoid hydroplaning, how to control a skid, and preventative maintenance for checking tire tread, tire pressure, and overinflation. For all law enforcement personnel.

Los Angeles Police Department
1997
3:30 Minutes
1-08-98

.08 - Save Lives in Your State

Discusses reasons why states should adopt the .08 blood alcohol level as the legal limit. Cites California's reduction in fatal accidents involving drinking drivers, and a changed attitude about drinking and driving since passage of the Administrative License Revocation (ALR) and .08 laws. For all law enforcement personnel.

National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
1995
11 Minutes
11-09-95

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About CPTN

Video Programs for California Law Enforcement Training

The California POST Television Network (CPTN) is a broadcast service that delivers high-quality, in-service training videos via satellite to law enforcement agencies in the California POST program.

POST-certified Telecourse broadcasts are the cornerstone of the CPTN service. Other video training broadcast by CPTN includes Case Law Today, a monthly law and legal training series, and CPTN Video Review, a training and information video collection. CPTN also features occasional broadcasts of special videos in addition to the regular monthly series.

POST-Certified Telecourse Training

The monthly Telecourse series is designed to assist law enforcement training managers and instructors in meeting specific training needs or legislative mandates for their agency.

Produced exclusively by California POST, instructional Telecourses may be used by agencies in the California POST program to satisfy Continuing Professional Training (CPT) requirements. Some programs include printed Telecourse Reference Guides.

Telecourses are divided into short, roll-call length sections totaling two hours and are broadcast via satellite on the third and fourth Thursdays of each month. Telecourse programs air from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon Pacific Time. A new Telecourse is featured every third Thursday, and a repeat Telecourse from the previous month airs on each fourth Thursday. The programs may be viewed live or recorded onto video for later training use.

CPT Credit for Telecourse Training

Telecourses are eligible for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credits if facilitated by a POST-certified Telecourse Presenter. Certified presenters of POST Advanced Officer courses and Skills and Knowledge Modular training courses may use Telecourses as part of their training programs. POST-certified Telecourse Presenters should document all Telecourse attendance on the POST Course Roster (POST 2-111), and note the Course Control Number (section A) and module number in the Comment column (section M) of the Course Roster. The module number for Telecourses is included at the end of each Telecourse summary provided on the monthly CPTN Program Guide, the Telecourse Program List, and in the CPTN Video Catalog. Course Rosters for Telecourse viewing are submitted quarterly.

Law enforcement agencies in the POST Program and POST-certified Telecourse Presenters are authorized to duplicate the Telecourse videotape(s) and Reference Guides for training purposes.

Contact your local law enforcement agency training office for information on proper Telecourse facilitation, or contact the POST Training Delivery Bureau at 916.227.4863.

Course Control Number Instructions

POST has pre-assigned quarterly Course Control Numbers for an agency's Telecourse viewing. The Course Control Number must be inserted in section A on the POST Course Roster (POST 2-111). Please follow the numbering system described below for all Course Rosters submitted.

If your agency is not a current POST-certified Telecourse Presenter, complete a Course Certification Request (POST 2-103) and mail it to POST, Attention: Training Delivery Bureau, 1601 Alhambra Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95816-7083. POST will send a letter acknowledging that your agency is a POST-certified Telecourse Presenter.

In order for personnel to receive Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credit for Telecourses, an agency must submit Course Rosters at the end of each calendar quarter (i.e., March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31), listing the names of students who have successfully completed the Telecourses. A separate roster must be used for each Telecourse.

About CPTN

The Course Control Number has three parts, separated by hyphens:

- The first four digits are unique to your agency and represent your agency's presenter number. If you do not know this number, call POST at 916.227.4860 or 916.227.4864.
- The second part of the Course Control Number is 30000; this number is used for all POST-certified Telecourses.
- The third part of the Course Control Number has five digits. The first two digits are for the fiscal year (which is from July 1 through June 30, and is represented as year "01," "02," "03," etc.). The final three digits represent which quarter of the year training occurred (expressed as "001," "002," "003," or "004").

FY 2001-2002 Telecourse Course Control Numbers

July 1, 2001 – Sept. 30, 2001	First Quarter	#### - 30000 – 01001
Oct. 1, 2001 – Dec. 31, 2001	Second Quarter	#### - 30000 – 01002
Jan. 1, 2002 – Mar. 31, 2002	Third Quarter	#### - 30000 – 01003
Apr. 1, 2002 – Jun. 30, 2002	Fourth Quarter	#### - 30000 – 01004

FY 2002-2003 Telecourse Course Control Numbers

July 1, 2002 – Sept. 30, 2002	First Quarter	#### - 30000 – 02001
Oct. 1, 2002 – Dec. 31, 2002	Second Quarter	#### - 30000 – 02002
Jan. 1, 2003 – Mar. 31, 2003	Third Quarter	#### - 30000 – 02003
Apr. 1, 2003 – Jun. 30, 2003	Fourth Quarter	#### - 30000 – 02004

= your agency presenter number

Telecourse Reference Guides

CPTN Telecourse programs occasionally feature a printed Reference Guide for use by instructors and Telecourse facilitators. If a Reference Guide accompanies a Telecourse, it will be noted at the end of the Telecourse summary on the monthly CPTN Program Guide, the Telecourse Program List, or in the CPTN Video Catalog.

A single copy of a Telecourse Reference Guide is mailed to all POST-certified Telecourse Presenters prior to (or immediately following) the Telecourse broadcast. Additional

copies are available after a broadcast by calling the CPTN Hotline at 800.441.7678. There is no charge to agencies in the California POST program. Telecourse Reference Guides are not sold separately and one copy is included (where applicable) with the purchase of a Telecourse video by non-California POST agencies.

Authorized California law enforcement agencies and CPTN subscribers may photocopy Telecourse Reference Guides for internal training use only. CPTN video programs and print publications are copyrighted and commercial use of CPTN program materials is prohibited.

About CPTN

Other Video Training: Case Law Today

The Case Law Today program features timely developments in case law that directly affect California peace officers. Six concise video segments offer insight and information direct from experts within the California Court of Appeals, Orange County Superior Court, and Alameda County District Attorney's Office. Topics include civil liability, detention, evidence, interrogation and Miranda issues, search and seizure, search warrants, and vehicle stops.

Each episode is one hour in length and broadcasts via satellite on the second Thursday of each month at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Time. A repeat episode airs on the first Thursday of each month at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Time.

This series is not eligible for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credit.

Other Video Training: CPTN Video Review

CPTN Video Review features a collection of shorter length training and informational videos on selected current topics, tactical training, or issues facing law enforcement. This collection contains roll-call length videos produced by California POST or other law enforcement agencies nationwide.

Each episode is one hour in length. Beginning July 2002, this series will broadcast via satellite on an occasional basis only. When available, the program will broadcast the first Thursday of the month at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Time (check monthly CPTN Program Guide for scheduled airdates).

This series is not eligible for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credit.

Other Video Training: Special Videos

POST occasionally produces special training or informational videos that are not part of the regular two-hour Telecourse series or other CPTN broadcast series. These limited-release programs are designed for specific law enforcement audiences or specialized training programs. Special Videos may not be broadcast to the larger CPTN network and thus may not be available directly through the CPTN service. Distribution information is included with each Special Video listing.

Special Videos are not eligible for Continuing Professional Training (CPT) credit unless otherwise indicated.

CPTN Monthly Program Guide

The CPTN Program Guide provides a complete listing of the month's featured programs, including the Telecourse, Case Law Today, and CPTN Video Review series. The guide also provides satellite tuning information, advance schedule information, contact information, and other program instructions.

The monthly CPTN Program Guide is mailed to the administrative offices of all agencies in the California POST program and to all POST-certified Telecourse Presenters and CPTN subscribers. Additional copies of current or previous monthly CPTN Program Guides may be obtained through the links below.

CPTN Video Catalog

The CPTN Video Catalog lists hundreds of law enforcement training videos that have been reviewed or produced by California POST and have been broadcast via satellite on the CPTN. Included are previous broadcasts of Telecourses, Case Law Today, CPTN Video Review, and Special Videos.

The CPTN Video Catalog contains programs that may be used in recruit training, in-service and roll-call training, public information, and agency outreach. The original date of broadcast on CPTN is provided with each video description. Authorized agencies using satellite antenna systems to record CPTN broadcasts on a regular basis have immediate access to these titles in their tape libraries.

Printed copies of the CPTN Video Catalog are available free of charge to California agencies in the POST program. Non-California POST agencies and agencies outside California are charged a nominal printing fee. To obtain a printed copy, contact the POST Publications Unit at 916.227.4856.

How to Get CPTN

Via Satellite

Agencies may receive CPTN video programs via satellite using a conventional C/Ku-band (analog) satellite antenna receiving system. Programs can be viewed live or recorded. The network is encrypted and requires an encryption decoder module to be installed inside the satellite receiver unit. Agencies not in the California POST program are charged a subscription fee.

About CPTN

On Video

CPTN broadcast programs are available on VHS videotape two weeks after a broadcast. All video orders must be placed by calling the CPTN Hotline at 800.441.7678. Videotapes are available on a limited basis to participating agencies that cannot receive CPTN programs via satellite.

Who Can Get CPTN

CPTN programs are offered free of charge to law enforcement agencies and Basic Academies in the California POST program. CPTN programs are distributed via scheduled monthly satellite broadcasts.

For California POST agencies, VHS video orders must be placed by the training manager or other training supervisor working in the training department at the law enforcement agency or training institution. Quantities and availability may be limited.

All non-California POST law enforcement agencies are charged a nominal monthly or annual subscription fee for access to Telecourse or Case Law Today video programs via satellite or VHS-by-mail.

Equipment Information

The equipment required to access the CPTN via satellite is a steerable large-dish (analog) satellite antenna system and a ProGuard encryption decoder installed inside the satellite antenna receiver. Most agencies have satellite antenna systems and need only to purchase and install the decoder inside their satellite antenna receiver unit.

Satellite Antenna System

The satellite antenna system consists of an antenna (dish), actuator, mount, feedhorn, low-noise block converters (LNBS), receiver unit (IRD), a ProGuard encryption decoder, and all necessary cabling. The system must provide reception of NTSC television transmissions from C- and Ku-band satellites positioned over the United States.

Hardware includes:

- Minimum seven-and-one-half foot (7_ ft.) diameter parabolic reflector (dish) with weather-resistant hardware, quad-feed support, heavy-duty backing structure and polar mount. 10 ft. dish recommended.
- Heavy-duty ball bearing actuator arm.

- Dual-band prime focus C/Ku feedhorn with .30 to .42 f/D ratio. Solid state "HEMT" technology LNBS with 25 degrees or better (C-band) and .7dB or better (Ku-band).
- Satellite receiver with antenna positioner, power supplies for polarization changing, LNBS and actuator, provision for built-in programmable TI filter (if necessary), and manufacturer's remote UHF control.
- ProGuard encryption decoder installed. The ProGuard is an internal decoder that must be ordered directly from Aegis Broadband, Inc. of San Diego. See Encryption Decoder information. All features to be housed in a one-piece unit.
- Roof or pole mount appropriate for conditions of the facility.

Encryption Decoder (Descrambler)

Aegis Broadband's ProGuard Consumer Encryption Decoder Module NTSC is the only decoder that can be used to subscribe to CPTN broadcasts. The decoder is compatible with most VideoCipher-compatible satellite receiver models as long as the receiver provides the standard +5, -5, +12, -12 voltages. The decoder is not commercially available from retailers. Orders for the decoder, Part # TVS600500-1, may be placed by writing or contacting:

Aegis Broadband, Inc.
16450 Via Esprillo
San Diego, CA 92127
858.675.6490, ext. 105
858.676.0704 fax
Contact: Ray Rodriguez

Agencies should seek the services of a licensed vendor for decoder installation. Complete installation instructions and a technical manual will be included with the decoder when shipped.

Many satellite receivers have previously installed decoders, most of which are the General Instrument (GI) VideoCipher (VCII, VCII Plus, VC RS) decoders. These and other consumer decoders cannot be used to receive the encrypted CPTN broadcasts.

After purchase and installation of the decoder, an agency must subscribe via satellite.

About CPTN

Tuning Information

CPTN programs are offered via analog C-band satellite broadcasts only. All CPTN programs are encrypted (fully scrambled video and audio) and require a ProGuard encryption decoder.

CPTN is utilizing the following satellite coordinate for its Thursday morning programs:

GE2 (W2), Transponder/Channel 1

GE2 is an existing satellite and should appear on satellite receiver menus that have received updating/service within the last two years. For satellite system menus that have not been updated, this satellite may appear in the old "T2" (Telstar 302) position. If the above satellite is not programmed into on-screen menu, refer to satellite receiver Operator's Manual to manually tune this satellite or contact a local satellite service technician for assistance.

Video Ordering and Subscribing

The CPTN was designed as a satellite-based video network rather than a video-by-mail distribution service in order to provide the broadest, fastest service at the lowest possible cost to the state. Programs are scheduled and publicized in advance for satellite broadcast. California POST agencies that wish to participate in this training service must record CPTN video programs via satellite and maintain their own training libraries for agency use.

CPTN does not mass-duplicate or mass-mail VHS video copies of programs to California POST agencies, nor does CPTN maintain a video library for agency loan. California POST agencies participating in the network but unable to record a video program from a scheduled CPTN broadcast should first seek a duplicate copy from a neighboring California law enforcement agency before ordering video copies. CPTN offers free copies of previous broadcasts on a limited basis to California POST agencies that experience technical difficulties with satellite reception.

Non-California POST agencies may subscribe to all CPTN programs via satellite or may order video copies of Telecourse or Case Law Today programs for a fee. A CPTN representative will contact non-California POST agencies after a video order is placed to verify the order and secure payment information.

All video orders must be directed to the CPTN Hotline at **800.441.7678**.

Callers should research program listings carefully in advance and have program titles and dates available at the time of calling the CPTN Hotline. Check eligibility before calling. Only those video titles appearing on the current Telecourse Programs List, CPTN Video Review List, Case Law Today List, and Special Videos List are available. Go to www.post.ca.gov/training/cptn to view current program lists.

CPTN Subscription Fees

Non-California POST law enforcement agencies and institutions outside California are subject to monthly or annual subscription fees. The subscription program allows subscribers to access to the standard CPTN programming identified below. Go to www.post.ca.gov/training/cptn for subscription fee information or call 800.441.7678

CPTN Contact Information

800.441.7678

To place a VHS order, subscribe to CPTN, or get current broadcast schedule information.

800.265.5727

To get satellite receiver tuning or technical assistance during a satellite broadcast.

916.227.3913

To reach CPTN administrative offices or for other questions not answered online.

916.227.4011

To send a fax to CPTN administrative offices.

cptn@post.ca.gov

To email CPTN administrative offices.

**California POST Television Network (CPTN)
Commission on POST
Training Program Services Bureau
1601 Alhambra Blvd.
Sacramento, CA 95816-7083**

About CPTN

Legal Notices and Copyright Information

The California POST Television Network (CPTN) is a service of the State of California, Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). CPTN administrative offices are located in Sacramento, CA; CPTN production facilities and distribution services are located in San Diego, CA.

The opinions expressed in CPTN programs reflect the views and interpretations of the individual subject matter experts featured, and information contained in CPTN programs may not apply to your agency or training institution. Check consistency with local laws and departmental policies and procedures before using CPTN videos for training or informational purposes. Neither the Commission on POST (CPTN) nor the contributing producers of CPTN programs assume responsibility for their use.

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Commercial use of CPTN programs is prohibited.

